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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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DEATH'S FERRYMAN.

I am a ferryman, old and gray,
And the river is deep and wide;
And whoso'er crosses by night or by day
Can never return, but forever and aye
Must remain on the other side.

The waters are cold, and the current is swift,
And the mists hang heavy and chill;
And backward and forward they slowly drift,
With never a break, and they never lift,
Though they seem to be never still.

The heavens are dark, and the course is long,
But my boat is staunch and true;
And the waves are rough, but my arm is strong,
And safely I ferry the ghostly throng
To the shore mist-hidden from view.

All are equal who cross with me,
Beggar and millionaire;
Vassal and king and bond and free,
Peasant and noble of high degree,
The maid and her lady fair.

The weary toiler who longs for rest,
Brave youth and manhood proud;
The erring one with his sins confessed,
The sinless babe on the mother's breast
And the mother with sorrow bowed.

Some on their journey set forth alone,
With trembling and anxious fears;
Some amid wailing, with sob and moan,
And prayers that their lives had never known,
And heartbreak and bitter tears.

Man brought naught into the world save death,
And naught can he take away;
Naked was he when he first drew breath,
And naked will be when he goes with Death
On his silent, mysterious way.

So all are equal when Death sets free,
To cross to the distant strand;
The king and vassal and bond and free,
Whether of lowly or high degree,
Must all cross the river of Death with me
To enter that unknown land.

—Dr. John A. Gilbert, in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

EL CANEY'S ROMANCE.

BY FRANCIS KIMBALL.

When the colonel of the —th cavalry summoned Captain Burden to regimental headquarters, some one at the officers' mess asked who he was, anyway, that the "old man" had picked him from among a dozen old campaigners for a consultation.

"Nephew, or something, to a senator," growled a grizzled lieutenant, who had seen 20 years of service and was jealous of the —th's reputation. "Fresh from a desk in the war department, but all-fired anxious to smell Dago powder."

"Ought to join the rough riders," added another; "they'll be in the fight tomorrow; th— th's too full already, and here's the old man asking him to supper before he's seen a week of service."

"Tut!" interposed the regimental surgeon; "Burden's not a greenhorn, and the colonel knows it. Reckon you don't know what sent him out of Washington into this fever-stricken climate; do you think a doughboy'd join the fighting—th?"

"Come," said the adjutant, locking arms with the surgeon, for he saw the latter had something on his mind, and he, too, was curious about Captain Burden. "Let's go outside and leave the fellows to their growling;" then, when they had passed beyond the confines of the mess tent, "What was it, Johnson? The chap's no coward, and he interests me."

"Well," said the surgeon, soberly, "it isn't my business, but I don't mind telling you; I've a cousin in the war department, a chum of Burden's, and he wrote me to keep an eye on him. It was hard luck drove him out of Washington."

"Humph!" growled the adjutant, sarcastically, "small pay and——"

"No," broke in the surgeon. "Burden has an income and——"

"Then what the deuce? Why didn't he stay in Washington and leave us poor fellows to do the fighting?"

"If you'd been in Washington it wouldn't take much guessing," replied the surgeon, "for if you'd been there you'd have known Miss R—, and she played Burden to throw him over for a doughboy, so all Washington was on to it and felt sorry for the captain and didn't wonder when he threw up a fat position in the department and petitioned the secretary for active service."

"And the doughboy," grunted the adjutant, "enlisted for all time in the new captain's behalf. Stayed in Washington with the reserves and——"

"Not much, and that's what puzzles the wise-heads up there. He enlisted in the regulars and lit out for Santiago along with Burden, though I reckon they didn't come together."

"What's his name?" asked the adjutant?"

The surgeon fumbled for the letter, glancing over it by the light of a neighboring lantern. "Hardey," said he shortly, "and, by thunder, he's in the ——. What if he and Burden come together?"

In the meantime Captain Burden, unconscious of the effect the summons from the colonel had upon his brother officers, stood before the commander of the regiment at headquarters.

"Captain Burden," said the latter, noting with a practised eye the slender figure of the young officer, "you come to the —th highly recommended for coolness and courage. Tomorrow we attack El Caney; I have been ordered to call for volunteers to do a little scouting. Will you lead the party?"

"Thank you," said Burden, simply; "it will be an honor, I——"

The colonel removed his eyeglasses. "Young man," said he, seriously, "the bush is full of Spaniards; you may be killed or seriously wounded; every caution will be required."

"I will do my best, sir," replied Captain Burden; "is the start to be made at once?"

The colonel wheeled around on his camp stool. "Orderly," said he, sharply, "tell Captain Clark that I wish a volunteer of two good men from his company to undertake a dangerous errand near the enemy's lines. You will skirt the base of El Caney, making a detour to the north. It is unnecessary to say the volunteers will be under orders from you and are to be governed by your judgment."

Five minutes later the tramp of approaching men was heard, and two cavalrymen entered the commander's presence. Captain Burden, noting them critically, started; the sharp tones of the colonel rang in his ears:

"Corporal Joyce and Private Hardey, you are under orders to proceed according to Captain Burden's direction on a reconnoissance into the enemy's lines. That will do."

Burden returned the men's salute mechanically. The presence of John Hardey filled him with conflicting emotions. He had fled from Washington hoping to drown in the excitement of an aggressive campaign the sorrow which this man had brought upon him. Had it not been for Hardey—he clinched his hands until the nails bit into the flesh. "What now?" an evil spirit whispered. "He is in your power; you may order him whither you will, even to death by Spanish bullets; none will know of it, for the Cuban bush tells no tales."

The colonel wondered at the paleness upon the face of the young officer as he passed from the tent into the darkness beyond. Could he be afraid? He dismissed the thought with a laugh. Captain Burden had come to the —th with the highest recommendations from the secretary of war.

Out beyond the shelter of the camp, Burden led his men straight into the thick, prickly bush. At times he could almost feel Hardey's breath upon his face and hear the voice whispering in his ear: "To the left, to the left! He will reach the Spaniards sooner there."

Far up the height a dozen tiny lights glimmered in the darkness—the Spanish torches about the blockhouse of El Caney. To the left the faint ring of steel told the three Americans that the enemy's sentinels were wide awake, ready to fire blindly in the darkness. Captain Burden paused.

"Private Hardey," said he, so huskily he scarce recognized his own voice, "move cautiously to the left, keeping well in the shadow of the bush; the corporal and I will detour to the right, approaching the slope further on."

Hardey's hands came to a quick salute. "Very good, sir!" replied he, steadily, though he must have known he ran against the very muzzles of Spanish rifles. Then, wheeling about, he disappeared in the tangled thicket.

Captain Burden paused irresolutely, white to the very lips. "Come!" said he sharply, "to the right, corporal."

A myriad of insects buzzed about their faces, the pests of the Cuban chapparal. The corporal fumed and brushed them off, but his companion scarce noticed them; his ears were strained to catch the shots from the slope of El Caney, the fusilade which would send him back to Washington.

A minute passed—five—ten; it seemed as many hours. The heat and blackness of the brush stifled the Americans, the sharp thorns tore their clothes and lacerated their bodies. Corporal Joyce lamented the fate which had sent him to Cuba. Captain Burden moved forward as one bereft of feeling. He had become a machine, a thing devoid of sense and feeling, a human sounding board waiting to catch a rifle crack from El Caney.

Suddenly the buzz of insects, the crunching of the dry leaves and twigs under the feet of the moving men, the noise made by the passage of their bodies through the brush were drowned by the echoing report of a Mauser rifle; then another, a third and fourth and fifth. Corporal Joyce unconsciously clutched his officer's arm. "God!" he whispered, "they've riddled him, an' a braver fellow never wore a sabre."

Captain Burden staggered as though the bullets from the Mausers had pierced his body. A cry sounded in the stillness following the echo of the shots; an appeal for help, and the voice was Hardey's.

For an instant Burden wavered, then, before the corporal could restrain him, dashed through the matted chapparal to the slope of El Caney, upon whose summit danced a hundred Spanish torches awakened into life by the fire of the sentinels.

With Joyce panting at his heels, he pushed forward, drawing his revolver as he ran and shouting aloud to Hardey to answer him, that he might gain the private's side in the darkness.

Breaking through the bush, he came upon an open space unsheltered from the Spanish guns above, to stumble over Hardey, who, resting on one elbow, was keeping off five white-clothed figures with his revolver.

Perhaps the Spaniards feared an attack from the entire American army. At sight of Burden and the corporal they wavered, forgetting the Mausers in their hands, that they were five to three with one of the latter sorely crippled.

"Corporal," said Burden, sharply, noting with quick perception the confusion of the Spaniards, "to the rear with Private Hardey. I will cover you."

A flash of admiration filled the corporal's eyes. "God, sir!" he muttered, "they'll shoot you like a dog; I——"

"To the rear, sir!" shouted Captain Burden; "he's light and——"

Then, as the bulky corporal lifted the wounded cavalryman, slinging him across his shoulder like a bag of meal, Burden faced the astonished Spaniards.

"No," cried Hardey, struggling in the arms which would bear him in safety; "stop, for God's sake, corporal!" Then, in an appeal of agony: "Save yourself, Burden; she will not marry me, it's you——"

The sharp crack of the captain's revolver cut short the sentence. "Run!" he shouted; "I'll hold them off."

Four times the revolver cracked ere the Spaniards, realizing 'twas but one man who confronted them, raised their rifles.

Corporal Joyce, tearing through the chapparal, heard the whiplike crack of the dreaded Mausers, then once more the sharp report of the captain's revolver. Afterward came silence, save for the groaning of Private Hardey and the rustle of the parting branches.

* * * * * * *

On the morning of July 3, after the charge on El Caney, an orderly halted before the quarters of the fighting —th.

"A letter for Captain Burden," replied he to the sentry's query, "franked at the war department, an' from a lady, I reckon he won't want to wait for it."

The colonel pushed aside the tent flap. "Surgeon," said he, "turning to the officer who followed him, "tell that fellow Captain Burden's dead, killed in an ambuscade. And, surgeon, you'd better take the letter and forward it to Washington."—Washington Star.

PEARLS IN MAINE WOODS.

Found in Mussels—and an Invalid Rhode Islander Makes Money Out of Them.

Henry Spears, an invalid from Pawtucket, R. I., who passes most of his time in the Maine forests, going from place to place with guides and canoes, has gathered and sold nearly $800 worth of pearls from fresh water mussels during the past season. He went to Grindstone, states the Sun, in May soon after the lakes opened. When he had fished for trout in Moosehead lake for a time he went across the watershed and floated down the Allegash toward New Brunswick. When beyond Chamberlain lake, and 100 miles from the nearest settlement, he had a hemorrhage which compelled the party to lay by for a month.

One day when the food supply was growing scarce Mr. Spears's guides went up stream to cut some hard wood for fuel. Coming down in the canoe and towing the wood and limbs behind them, they passed through half a mile of quick water that flowed over a stony bed, and on arriving at camp they found a large number of mussels were attached to the limbs which had rubbed against the bed of the stream. At the request of Mr. Spears, some of these mollusks were opened and prepared for supper. Before the guides had shucked a pint they had discovered three pearls, one of which was as big as a seven shot. They found five other pearls in the shells which had come down attached to the brush. From that time until Mr. Spears was able to travel the guides devoted their energies to pearl hunting. When Mr. Spears and his men arrived at Caribou the pearls were sent by express to Boston, and ten days later a check for $350 was received. They visited the place again in September, and in five days had found a quantity of pearls that sold for $430.

The mussels from which the pearls were obtained are the long, dark-colored species, which the natives call fresh water clams, but which are classified in the books on natural history as Unio vectus. The Allegash river is said to contain large quantities of them. In some places the bed of the stream is paved with shells for half a mile or more. These are believed to contain many thousand dollars' worth of pearls.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Taxes on beards are levied in Japanese cities.

Coins 2000 years old are in circulation in China.

Fowls are plucked alive in Malta, in the public markets, and in some parts of England.

Hogs are fattened on oranges in Paraguay, and orange-fed pork is said to be very good.

Bamboo pens still retain their hold in India, where they have been in use for more than 1000 years.

In Hungary there are thousands of villages and hundreds of small towns without a doctor within ten miles.

In the Franco-German war every third German soldier had a map of the country through which he was traveling.

A medical authority in Berlin, Germany, declares that not one of Germany's professional bicyclists has a sound heart.

Originally the custom of raising the hat was a sign of submission, implying that the person uncovered placed himself at the mercy of his foe.

The town clock in the city hall of Kokomo, Ind., got out of order, recently, and William Brinkman, a blind man, was called upon to repair it. He climbed to the tower, at a height of 185 feet, and deftly performed the work.

Frederic and the Prussian Lieutenant.

Harold Frederic's self confidence and power of dominating strangers stood him in good stead in one of his first visits—if not his very first visit—to Berlin. The incident as he related it seemed natural enough to an American not brought up in the awe of a military caste, but to those who knew Germany it was almost surprising that he came through it with his life. He had been paying some formal diplomatic calls and in the evening dropped in at the Cafe Bauer in the unwonted glory of a frock coat and a tall silk hat. This hat was carefully hung on a hatstand and Frederic sat down to read an English newspaper just arrived. Enter a particularly fine specimen of the lieutenant, booted and spurred and sworded and epauletted. He brushed against the hatstand, knocked Frederic's hat over into the sawdust, and swaggered to his seat without as much as looking around. The slight to the hat was more than Frederic could endure.

In a towering passion he went to the lieutenant, stood over him and pointed to the object on the floor. "Pick up that hat, sir," he roared. The officer stared amazed, the waiters were paralyzed with terror at hearing one so much more than human so addressed by a civilian. "Pick up that hat," repeated Frederic in a tone more menacing than before. And the lieutenant did what he was told. He was as irresistibly dominated by the courage and force of the man as a schoolboy before his master; or perhaps he thought Frederic carried the customary West American revolver.—Saturday Review.

It has been calculated that the loss from illness averages 20,000,000 weeks of work in the year, or 2 1-2 per cent. of the work done by the whole population between fifteen and sixty-five years of age.

FACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE.

CAUSE AND EFFECT AS EXEMPLIFIED IN THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

Republican Control of the House of Representatives Saved by Gains Made in the States Where Protection Was Emphasized as a Leading Issue.

A vote for Democratic Congressmen will be a vote to overturn the Dingley Tariff law, which has been the primal factor of our present prosperity; which has increased the wages paid to American workingmen one billion dollars in the passed eighteen months; which made a balance of trade in our favor of over six hundred million dollars last year, and is building new factories and setting more men at work in our mills, factories, logging camps and mines. It will be a vote to indorse the free trade Wilson law, which closed our mills and factories, and enforced idleness and poverty upon American workingmen.—Tacoma Ledger.

It is a fact of history that in the States of the Far West the campaign ending November 8 was chiefly fought on the issue of protection. The extract just quoted from the Tacoma Ledger is a fair sample of the arguments and appeals relied upon by the leading Republican newspapers of the Pacific Coast to reach the intelligence of voters. Day after day, week after week, the journals supporting President McKinley's administration and its policies spread before their readers the facts and figures of revived prosperity under protection as contrasted with the facts and figures of depression and ruin under four years of free trade and tariff tinkering. Every Republican speaker followed the same line.

A different policy was pursued in the Middle and Eastern States, more particularly the Atlantic Coast States. In these States the tariff was almost entirely ignored alike by newspapers and campaign speakers on the Republican side. Naturally it was ignored on the Democratic side. Republican writers and orators had little or nothing to say about the leading feature in the policy of the Republican National Administration. The needs and demands of the American merchant marine, albeit of vital consequence to the people of the Atlantic Coast States, received scarcely a word of recognition. So far as the voters of these localities were informed the issue of marine protection and the restoration of American shipping was not involved in the campaign.

Mark the result! The Republican majority in the National House of Representatives was wiped out by losses in the Western, Middle and Eastern States and the control of the House by a majority now estimated at thirteen was saved to the Republican party by the gains of Congressmen in the States west of the Missouri River. Leaving out the gains in these States, where the doctrine of protection was made the leading issue of the campaign, the Lower House of the Fifty-sixth Congress would be in the control of a coalition of Democrats, Populists and Free Silverites.

There is possibly a lesson in these facts that campaign managers would do well to keep in mind hereafter.

Odds of Twelve to One.

Uncle Sam—"I say, mate, is that an Americon ship out there?"

American Sailor—"No, sir; nit."

U. S.—"Why so positive? You surely can't make out the flag at that distance."

A. S.—"True enough, but I'll bet you twelve to one I'm right. That's the odds against us on the sea."

Trusts in a Free Trade Country.

Persons who have insisted, in season and out, that protection is the father of trusts will be bothered to explain how trusts continue to flourish in Great Britain. Another of these combinations of capital is in process of formation among the dyers in the Bradford district, and at last accounts only one large dyeing firm was standing out. The fact is that trusts are born of strenuous competition, and if, as is taught by economists of the Manchester school, competition is whetted by free trade, Great Britain should be the natural home for trusts. Certainly no conditions should be more favorable to growth of trusts than those produced in Great Britain by the intense industrial rivalry that country is meeting, both at home and abroad, from the United States and Germany. Greater economy in production is an industrial necessity for the United Kingdom.—New York Commerical Advertiser.

Breaking Into Our Market.

The days of superior woolen goods from Yorkshire mills have ended, as far as our market is concerned. The sole aim and object of the English manufacturers, nowadays, consists in the development of every device that will enable them to adulterate their mixtures of wool, cotton, rags and shoddy into such a presentable form that they can hang together until they get upon the wearer's back in the United States. They want some share of our market by crook, if not by hook.—New York Commercial.

That Famous Wall.

What has become of that "Chinese wall" the Dinley bill was to build around the country? If it was built, how does it happen that the foreign trade of the United States is now at the rate of nearly $2,000,000,000 a year and that in the past eight months the increased value of exports alone reached $107,000,000?—Fort Wayne (Ind.) Gazette.

CURIOUS REASONING.

Free Traders Think Our Ships Should Be Supplied by Foreigners.

In view of the great number of steamships now seeking business and the rate at which the shipyards of the world are augmenting this number, there is no subject that demands less attention from Congress than that of providing vessel room for our exports.—New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

Such is the conclusion of a free trade writer after reviewing the maritime situation with especial reference to the proposed establishment of a new Danish line of steamships to handle the direct trade between United States and Russian ports. Foreigners stand ready to flood us with cheap ships and cheaper sailors; therefore, why bother our heads about American-built ships flying the American flag? It is an argument as old as free trade itself; an argument to bring joy to the hearts of foreign shipowners and incite them to a substantial recognition in the form of sustained and increasing advertising patronage.

By the same token, why should consideration be shown to any form of American industry? Why maintain any American industries? Why not close all our mills, factories and workshops? In view of the great number of mills, factories and workshops in Europe which stand ready to step right in and take possession of this great American market with their products of cheap labor, there is, by a parity of reasoning, "no subject that demands less attention from Congress than that of providing" employment for American labor and capital in manufacturing enterprises!

It so happens, unfortunately for free trade newspapers which derive important revenues from foreign shipping interests, that the people of the United States have decided exactly the contrary; that the American market shall be defended and preserved for the benefit of the American people. This is what is known as the American policy. It has worked well, marvelously well, on land; it will work equally well on the sea if given a chance. Unpleasant as it is to be compelled to contradict the assertion of the free trade Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, the fact remains that in the opinion of the people of this country there is no subject that demands more attention from Congress than that of providing vessel room under the American flag for our exports and our imports.

"Under Proper Laws."

Naval expansion is inevitable under the unanswerable logic of destiny. But what the country most needs is an expansion of its maritime fleets. Under proper laws that would promptly set in, and while taking no millions out of the Treasury it would turn uncounted millions into the channels of industry and make America as busy a builder of merchantmen for the outer world as she long has been of locomotives.—Philadelphia Record (Free Trade).

Here is the definition of the peculiar virtues of the policy of discriminating duties that is hard to beat. Under this very proper law, precisely similar to the law enacted for the same purpose a hundred years ago by the founders of the republic, there would be no taking of millions out of the National Treasury, but there would be a wonderful turning of "uncounted millions into the channels of industry." We should begin by building a vast fleet of iron and steel ships for the American merchant marine, and by the time this demand was supplied our splendidly equipped shipyards with their cheaper materials and superior mechanical equipments would be ready to build ships for the rest of the world. All this, as the Philadelphia Record very truly observes, "under proper laws," but in no other way.

All Sections Interested.

If Congress would pass a bill to give the same protection to American shipping that it does to American manufacturers and farmers and mechanics, there will be profitable business for the investment of the millions now going abroad at a low rate of interest. We shall eventually save the three hundred millions now annually being paid to foreign shipowners for carrying our foreign trade, besides building up the greatest industry in this country—shipbuilding. All sections of the United States are interested in such a measure, but none more so than the Pacific Coast States.—McMinville (Oregon) Valley Times.

A MIRACLE OF LONGEVITY.

Such Is Roman Opinion Respecting the Life of the Pope.

The pope appears to have recovered from the serious disposition which gave rise to the recent alarming reports. His holiness has never had a strong constitution. About his twentieth year he believed that he was wasting with phthisis, and wrote an eloquent piece of Latin verse on his approaching end, "Why Flatter Thyself?" Ten years later, when he was apostolic delegate at Benevento, he came near dying of a pernicious fever. It was thought that he was lost. He was saved by the act, then thought foolhardy, of Dr. Volpis, physician to the king of Naples, in plunging him into a bath of cold water at the moment of the most violent attack of the fever. Leo XIII. has not gone out of the vast inclosure which surrounds the vatican in twenty years, and yet has surpassed the years of life of Pius IX., who alone of all the popes had exceeded the years of Peter. In the eyes of superstitious Romans Leo XIII. has performed another miracle of longevity. He has escaped a critical date, one determined by a cabalistic calculation, which set the end of his life for the year 1892. It is said all his predecessors in this century, Pius IX., Gregory XVI., Pius VIII., Leo XII., Pius VII., have obeyed the law of figures. Leo XIII. alone has escaped it, and the same calculation, if it were exact in his case, would assign him ten years more of existence, which would make the pontiff surpass even the age of Doge Dandolo.

Hit It the First Time.

Mrs. Matchman—Look how earnestly Rose and Mr. Beach are bidding each other good night at the gate. I am sure there is something between them Mr. Matchman—So am I; it's the gate—Judge.

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT RESIGNS.

Retires From the Ministry of Plymouth Church on Account of Ill Health.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott has tendered his resignation, and his connection with historic Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, will probably end with the close of the year.

REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

Dr. Abbott has been failing physically for the past year. His doctor has told him frankly that the work he was doing as preacher and editor was too much for him, and that he must do less.

On Sunday before his congregation Dr. Abbott referred with gratitude to the manner in which he had been treated during the year of his pastorate, and said that nothing but his growing sense of physical weakness and his physician's mandate would have caused him to take this step. "I have no option," he said, "but to withdraw from the pastoral work and devote myself to the equally responsible but quieter work of the pen. It is not necessary that my work with the church should immediately cease, though it will not be possible for me to continue it beyond the present season."

Dr. Abbott is sixty-three years old. He was born in Boston, reared in Maine and educated in New York, being one of the youngest men ever graduated at the New York University. He was admitted to the bar before taking up the profession of the ministry.

HOUSE BLOWN UP IN HAVANA.

Three Persons Killed and Thirty-five Injured by a Gunpowder Explosion.

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—Three persons are dead, fifteen are fatally injured, expected to die, and twenty others are more or less seriously injured as the result of an explosion which blew up a house on the Avenue Infanta, near the Reina Battery, a few days ago. Most of the victims are boys and girls.

It appears that a man known as Seronimo Smith had acquired several hundreds of thousands of cartridges, many of an old pattern, at the various artillery depots here, for a mere song, and was arranging to turn his investment to account by removing the gunpowder from each projectile, with a view to selling it.

When the explosion occurred, shortly after eight o'clock, more than forty workers were operating the cartridges. Several tons of gunpowder already lay in the main rooms of the house, while other rooms were literally packed with more than 600,000 cartridges.

The explosion was awful in its effects, wrecking the building and mangling and burning the workers. In some cases clothing was set on fire; in others the flesh was frightfully torn. Although there had been only a partial explosion of the contents of the building, the fear that the entire stock of explosives would go off added to the panic. Fortunately, however, there was no second explosion.

A LARGE GOLD COINAGE.

The Annual Report of the Director of the Mint Made Public.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—In his annual report George B. Roberts, the Director of the Mint, says in part:

The most important events of the fiscal year in the world of government finance have been the consummation of the long-planned resumption of specie payments by Russia in gold, the reorganization of the monetary system of Japan with gold as the standard and the refusal of the Government of India to co-operate with the Governments of the United States and France in an effort to establish bimetallism by international agreement.

The gold coinage of the world in 1897 was the largest recorded, amounting to $437,419,342, against $195,899,517 in 1896. The principal coinage was by the United States, Great Britain, India, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France and Japan. The extraordinary coinage of the year is accounted for by the preparations of Russia, Austria-Hungary and Japan for their monetary reforms.

Reviewing the efforts of the Wolcott International Bimetallic Commission, the Director says that the sentiment in favor a bimetallic monetary standard supported by international agreement had found expression not only by the legislative bodies of France and Germany, but of Great Britain.

EXPLOSION WRECKS STEAMER.

Kills Six and Injures Many on a California River Boat.

STOCKTON, Cal. (Special).—The most disastrous river accident in the history of Stockton occurred a few days ago near Fourteen Mile Slough, when a part of one of the boilers of the river steamers T. C. Walker, which left San Francisco about 6 p. m., was blown out, killing six and dangerously wounding eleven persons, while from fifteen to twenty were more or less badly hurt. The T. C. Walker is owned by the California Navigation and Improvement Company and ran between San Francisco and Stockton.

The dead are John Tulan, captain of the T. C. Walker; T. C. Blunt, the agent in charge of the shipping of sugar beets from the Moss tract to the Crocker factory; Watson Henry, engineer of the T. C. Walker; Mrs. Henry, wife of the chief engineer; Jerry Daly, a fireman, and Ferdinand Law, a passenger, who died. Most of those wounded are deckhands, although a few are passengers.

National Bank Safe Robbed.

The safe of the national bank in Wrentham, Mass., was blown open by robbers and cash to the amount of $2000 and notes for $65,000 stolen. The explosion was heard by Edward Brown, who at once aroused the citizens in the neighborhood. When they arrived at the bank no trace of the robbers could be found.

Prince George Accepts.

The Ministers of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy went to the palace of the King of Greece at Athens a few days ago and offered to Prince George of Greece the high commissionership of Crete for a period of three years. The king accepted the offer on behalf of his son.

Ten Seamen Drowned.

The British steamer Fitzjames has foundered off Beachy Head, England, and ten of her crew were drowned. The steamer Olive saved three of the crew who were found clinging to pieces of wreckage.

Personal Mention.

Admiral Sampson graduated from the Naval Academy at the head of his class in 1861.

Ex-Governor Waite, of Colorado, has become a rich man in mining. Several of his claims have turned out well, and he will now devote all his time to mining.

Jerry Simpson's ranch, near Medicine Lodge, Kan., consists of 1469 acres, and is stocked with five hundred head of cattle. He is rated at $25,000 and he does not owe a dollar.

Archduchess Gisela of Austria, wife of Prince Leopold of Bavaria and oldest daughter of the murdered Empress Elizabeth, will be the recipient of the Pope's golden rose this year.

THE WORK OF THE NAVY.

Secretary Long Reports on the Successful Operations of the War.

MORE SHIPS ARE RECOMMENDED.

The Naval Militia is Praised—A Change in the Reward System Urged—Improvements in the Service Advised—$36,100,800 Wanted For the Construction of More Warships.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, has made public his annual report. He briefly sketches the events leading up to the declaration of war—the efforts of the navy to prevent violation of the laws of neutrality, the ordering of the Maine to Havana, the loss of the ship, Captain Sigsbee's "judicious telegram" asking the people to suspend judgment and the result of the investigation by the Board of Inquiry.

Then the operations of the North Atlantic Squadron under Admiral Sampson, in its efforts to destroy Admiral Cervera's fleet, are detailed, after the victory of Admiral Dewey had been mentioned with the highest praise.

The incidents before the "battling up" of Cervera at Santiago are related and some of the correspondence given to the public for the first time.

Secretary Long gives in detail the Sampson-Shafter correspondence, and states that it was because of the necessity of cooperation between the army and navy that Sampson was obliged to go to see General Shafter on July 3, thereby missing the opportunity to personally direct the attack on Cervera's fleet, though the battle was fought in accordance with his standing orders. The Secretary gives a brief account of "the famous victory, with its splendid credit to officers and men," and says:

"The casualties on our side were one man killed and ten wounded, most of them in the drum of the ear by the concussion caused by the guns. Our ships suffered no injury of any account. Admiral Cervera, about seventy officers and 1600 men were made prisoners, while about 350 Spaniards were killed or drowned and 160 wounded. These estimates are probably considerably below the actual numbers. Many of the enemy were rescued from their sinking ships by our men."

Light on the question of who was in actual command of the army at Santiago is shed by the Secretary in Sampson's correspondence relative to co-operation. The first telegrams are between Shafter and Sampson—after Miles's arrival, between Miles and Sampson, the first announcement of surrender being by Miles to the admiral.

The operations at Santiago are concluded with a statement of the raising of the Maria Teresa and her loss on Cat Island, and the mention of the probability of a contract being made for the raising of the Reina Mercedes.

Then comes the details of the blockading squadron, Ensign Bagley being mentioned for his gallant action, and the other brilliant achievements of the officers and men on their arduous duty being spoken of in the highest terms. The auxiliary corps and naval militia are not forgotten in this official account of the meritorious deeds of the men of the navy.

The St. Paul and St. Louis, of the American line, were chartered at $2500 a day, and the New York (Harvard) and the Paris (Yale) at $2000 a day.

Supplementary reports of bureau chiefs give the following facts: Expenditures at yards and docks for 1898, $1,772,155; Equipment of vessels, $2,975,000; National defense, $1,031,933; 452,551 tons of coal, $2,122,000; 225 retired officers on duty for period of war; 99 retired officers still on duty; 856 officers appointed for temporary service; Naval Academy (new buildings) $500,000; 75 auxiliary torpedo boats fitted out; 121 auxiliary vessels fitted out; smokeless powder adopted; 15 warships of all classes completed during the last year; contracts for 3 battleships, 4 monitors, 16 torpedo-boat destroyers and 12 torpedo-boats entered into; fifty-five warships of all classes now under construction; total credits for fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, $137,042,863; total debits for same year, $58,743,929; balance June 30, $78,298,940; casualties—killed, 17; wounded, 67; discharged to return to duty, 54; miscellaneous, 13.

Of the $50,000,000 appropriation "for national defense" $29,573,271 was allotted to the navy, of which $618,447 will be returned to the Treasury. Of $25,000,000 in two special appropriations of June 8 and July 7 $21,423,503 remains. Total special amounts allotted to navy, $57,973,274. Not obligated, 24,316,188. Total to revert to Treasury, including $738,943 received from the army, $25,056,131. Estimates for 1899 $45,538,992. Estimates for 1900, $47,089,251.

The Secretary makes many recommendations for new legislation, the most important being for the control of the transport service by the navy; the establishment of a national naval reserve corps to be recruited from men who served in the Spanish war, the temporary revival of the grades of admiral and vice-admiral; the enactment of the naval personnel bill, and a provision whereby men in the ranks may rise to official grade.

A special plea is made for a change in the system for rewarding officers for conspicuous service, so that one officer may not benefit to the injustice of others.

An increase in the enlisted force to 20,000 men and 2500 apprentices is asked for.

Secretary Long recommends the building of fifteen warships at an estimated cost of $36,100,800, exclusive of armor and armament. These warships, with their estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, which of themselves cost millions of dollars, are as follows:

Three battleships, 13,500 tons, $2,600,000 each; three armored cruisers, 12,000 tons, $4,000,000 each; three protected cruisers, 6300 tons, $2,150,000 each, six coppered cruisers, 2300 tons, $1,141,000 each.

Missouri's Official Election Returns.

The Secretary of State of Missouri, has announced the official vote for State officials at recent elections. It shows that the Democrats carried the State by over 30,000 votes. The vote was about 100,000 short of 1896, the loss being about equally divided between Democrats and Republicans. The Populist vote was relatively small.

Mr. and Mrs. White With the Queen.

The United States Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Henry White, and Mrs. White dined at Windsor Castle with the Queen Thursday evening and passed the night at the castle.

Spain's Educational Reforms.

The Saragossa Chamber of Commerce Assembly committees at Madrid, Spain, have approved the public education scheme, which includes gratuitous and obligatory education and the creation of agricultural and commercial schools.

Lumpy Jaw Kills a Man.

George Gratton, of Chicago, Ill., died from cattle lumpy jaw a few days ago. He was a Government inspector of cattle and meats at the stock yards, and in eight years of service had prevented the slaughter for food of hundreds of afflicted animals.

Cycling Notes.

English cycle exports are only one-half what they were two years ago.

No less than ten cycle shows were held in the British kingdom this year.

One-fifth of the 30,000 patents taken out in England in 1897 related to cycles and cycle accessories.

Middle distance racing is doing well in Paris, France, just at present. Big matches are held every Sunday.

Huret, the Frenchmen, did sixty miles in 1:54:24 4-5 behind wind shields, but has not been allowed the record.

The outlook for the sale of American made wheels in France next year is reported to be particularly bright.

SECRETARY BLISS REPORTS.

He Reviews the Work of the Interior Department for the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The annual report of Secretary of the Interior Bliss has been made public, and it reviews in detail the progress of pension, Indian, land, patent, educational and territorial affairs. Reviewing the gradual diminution of public land area, Secretary Bliss says that of three hundred and odd million acres

CORNELIUS N. BLISS.
(Secretary of the Interior.)

of desert land requiring irrigation to render them valuable farming lands, the available water supply is sufficient for only 71,500,000 acres, leaving 209,676 acres suitable only for grazing purposes. There are thirty forest reservations embracing an estimated area of 40,719,414 acres.

Reviewing pension matters, Secretary Bliss reports 635,000 claims of all classes pending, and says a separate division has been organized for the adjudication of the claims growing out of the war with Spain. Three soldiers will receive their pensions under the general law for permanent disabilities contracted in the service. He also concurs in the recommendation for the creation of a commission to revise the pension laws and regulations in the interest of a future reliable intelligent and uniform practice.

During the year the geological survey has surveyed topographically 30,057 square miles, making a total now completed of approximately one-fourth of the area of the entire country, exclusive of Alaska.

THE ANTI-ANARCHIST CONFERENCE.

Every Nation Represented and Admiral Canevaro Elected President.

ROME, Italy (By Cable).—The Anti-Anarchist Conference was opened a few days ago in the Corsini Palace by Admiral Canevaro, Italy's Foreign Minister. All European nations were represented.

In an address of welcome to the delegates on behalf of King Humbert, the

ADMIRAL CANEVARO.
(Elected President of the Anti-Anarchist Conference of the Powers.)

Admiral appreciated the difficulties before the conference, but said the universal recognition of the necessity for common action against the anarchists presaged a happy issue.

Admiral Canevaro was elected President. It is expected that the conference will last until Christmas.

GENERAL GARCIA'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Pay For Insurgent Troops is Requested and Congress is Thanked.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—In general terms the instructions given to the special commission to the Cuban Assembly, headed by General Calixto Garcia, were the following:

First—To bring to the consideration of the United States Government the fact that, now Spanish control is ended, it is time for the Cubans to disband, unless required to assist the Americans to keep order, but that it would be a hardship to disband them without payment.

Second—To request sufficient funds for this purpose out of the income derived from taxation throughout Cuba.

Third—To offer the support of all classes of Cuban revolutionary supporters.

Fourth—To thank the United States Congress for the resolution of April, 1898, insuring the independence of Cuba.

INCREASE THE NAVY.

Capt. Crowninshield Recommends That the Enlisted Force Be Fixed at 22,500.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Captain A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

His Feelings Were Hurt.

"I used to think these mother-in-law jokes were fiction," said a young man with a fancy vest and a receding chin, "but I guess they're justifiable."

"Has yours been cruel to you?"

"Yes. I told two or three of these stories about a man's being glad to be rid of his wife's mother, and she said that if I kept on talking in that manner she'd stop paying the house rent and the coal bill and the taxes, and that she'd take her furniture to fix up a home of her own. The idea of threatening a man in that way, in cold blood!" —Washington Star.

Two Extremes.

"My ambition," said a French writer, "is to condense a book into a chapter, a chapter into a paragraph, a paragraph into a phrase." A teacher in one of our colleges said of Richardson, "His ambition was to expand a phrase into a paragraph, a paragraph into a page, a page into a chapter and a chapter into a volume."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Family Secret Out.

Teacher — You don't know what h-u-n-t spells? What does your father do when his collar button is lost?

Johnny (slyly)—He says things.—Jewelers' Weekly.

An Old Idea.

Every day strengthens the belief of eminent physicians that impure blood is the cause of the majority of our diseases. Twenty-five years ago this theory was used as a basis for the formula of Browns' Iron Bitters. The many remarkable cures effected by this famous old household remedy are sufficient to prove that the theory is correct. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Oct. 19, 1898.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays), leave Elizabeth City at 11:40, A. M., and 6.00, P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:30, A. M.

The trains arrive at and depart from the Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Railroad and Steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashee Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings, also at Elizabeth City Monday and Wednesday for Roanoke Island, Ocracoke Oriental and Dewbern.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The Steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M., for Newbern and Roanoke Island, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. & W. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Nowberne, Oriental, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station, New York, by Pennsylvania R. R. Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag't

GEORGE W. BELL,
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ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

W. H. Morris,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

☞ Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C., FREE OF CHARGE

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO,

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Dealers in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street.

☞ All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER

2nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge.

☞ Patching and mending RubberBoots a specialty.

GROVES

TASTELESS

CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.

WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.

Peris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 639 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold a medicine that gave such universal satisfaction. Yours truly, DAVIS, CAMP & CO.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF BOTH THE CITY AND THE COUNTY.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

THE PEACE COMMISSIONER'S WORK,

Whatever may follow, the outcome of the Peace Commission is a signal triumph for President McKinley. Indeed, it is the crowning triumph of a series of successes which have not been broken by a defeat. The Spaniards have learned by this time that when the American Commissioners say a thing they mean it. Those Commissioners have behaved admirably. They have stood up for the rights of their country under the protocol, and have not been moved by Spanish cajoleries, entreaties or bombast to surrender a single point.

There was a heavy snow storm throughout the West on Sunday; in New York and Philadelphia a terrific gale and at Baltimore a hurricane that ripped off housetops, tore shutters and signs from their fastenings, toppled over chimneys, crushed in skylights, blew in the walls of unfinished houses in the suburbs, uprooted great trees in the parks levelled fences and played havoc generally.

Peace negotiations at Paris will probably be prolonged by Spain's refusal to grant three points to which Americans attach importance, including a cable and coaling station at Ceuta; Spain has requested equal trade privileges with those enjoyed by the United States in Cuba and Porto Rico for five years.

Senator Harris, of Kansas, attributes the defeat of the Populist party in that State to good crops, good prices, good times generally and good national administration. A party that depends for perpetuity upon the reverses of these conditions is certainly not entitled to come to life very often.

A difference of only 1c per pound received for a steer may amount to $10 or $12 for the entire animal. To fatten the steers is to not only increase their weight, but also to add quality. Profits are small on all goods, but the largest profits are received only for the best.

Congress reassembled on Monday. It promises to be a session of exceeding interest. The President's Message is a long one but it is, perhaps, the most important one he has written. It has lot both to make and to write history.

Secretary Wilson says that the hog furnishes the best market in which to dispose of the by products of the mill and dairy. He assimilates more of the most concentrated feed stuffs than any other animal on the farm.

If any one had predicted in 1880 that the receipts of the Postoffice Department, then $33,315,479, would exceed $89,000,000 before 1900, he would be regarded as a wild enthusiast rather than a prophet.

An exchange wants to know if there is any Democrat frank and honest enough to answer the question, "Why did so many of the Negro counties go Democratic?"

Germany is negotiating with Spain for the purchase of the Caroline Islands. The price asked by Spain is 10,000,000 francs, which Germany considers excessive.

The year 1890 will be one of great problems to the American people, but they have settled many heretofore promptly, safely and properly.

The French government has issued a decree forbidding the admittance into France of fruit and plants from the United States.

The events of the year 1898 insure that the United States will command a fair share of the commerce of the Pacific Ocean.

It is as good as settled that no combination in other continents will close the Pacific against the business men of the United States.

The Trade Reviews of the week just past show that the year 1898 record the largest volume of business ever known.

"Let us have peace" is a motto that can now be hung up in the desolated homes of Cuba.

There was a fire on Broadway, New York, Sunday night that caused a loss of $1,000,000.

The Legislature meets on Wednesday after the first Monday in January which will be January 4th.

Attorney General Griggs and Assistant Attorney General Boyd are in this State for a bird hunt.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Dec. 2, 1898.

President McKinley is confident that the Senate will promptly ratify the treaty of peace with Spain. The treaty will be sent to the Senate at the earliest possible moment, but there are formalities that may delay its being sent until after the Christmas recess. As three of the American Peace Commissioners are members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, it is expected that the treaty will be quickly reported to the Senate from that committee with the recommendation that it be ratified. The treaty does not involve the question of a form of government for the Philippines, nor does it bind this government to keeping them permanently, therefore Senator Lodge was correct when he said: "Under the terms of the agreement those opposing the ratification of the treaty must take the uncomfortable position of opposing a treaty of peace on the ground that the United States is getting too much from Spain." President McKinley has been assured by a number of Senators that they will vote for the ratification of the treaty, although they are not prepared to commit themselves in favor of permanently retaining the Philippines. That is a question there is plenty of time to consider; upon which the President has not yet committed himself, and about which much more will be known after we have run the islands under a military government for a time.

If Congress acts as promptly as it is expected to do on the bill providing for an increase of the regular army to 100,000 men, it is not likely that any of the volunteers will be sent to Cuba. Nearly every Senator and Representative who has come to Washington has called at the War Department to request that some regiment of volunteers be mustered out, because the men while willing to fight are not willing to remain in the army to perform garrison duty. The President is anxious to meet the wishes of the men, but it cannot be fully done until Congress provides for the increase in the regular army. Already orders have been issued to send about 6,000 regulars to Manila, in order that some of the volunteers may be brought home.

Representative Mercer's—"Dave," to most of his constituents and all his friends—reputation as a hustler has caused him to be asked to do all sorts of things, not only by residents of his own district, but by lots of others; but the following extract from a letter, written him by a woman, contains a brand new request: "I hear you are able to do anything you set out out to do. I have three houses and a vacant lot that I want very much to dispose of. Now, won't you please sell them for me?" He is now regularly greeted with "How's the real estate market to-day?"

One of the first results of American possession of the Philipines will be the squelching of Aguinaldo and his pinchback government and the disbandment of his army. Officials do not anticipate that any trouble will follow when Aguinaldo is ordered to disarm his followers and to tell them to resume their ordinary occupation, but if there is any trouble it will be short and decisive, as there are enough American troops now at Manilla to make short work of whipping Aguinaldo,s forces into obedience, should it become nessary.

Poultry Notes.

Bulletin No. 152, issued by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, contains some poultry notes by Mr. F. E. Hege. These notes represent a portion of the work completed during the past year. In reading the bulletin, it will be noted that the houses and othe poultry appliances are very cheap and simple in many cases, some being made of old boxes or old lumber. This plan was purposely followed, as it was desired by the Station to raise poultry with just such appliances any one would be able to have or to make with ordiuary farm conditions.

The first portion of the bulletin is made up of disease experiments, which it would be said, were with birds belonging to others. The poultry of the Experiment Station was free from disease, with very slight exceptions. This was probably due to the health precautions taken, and from which others may see the importance of keeping the poultry yards and houses clean and well cared for. Care was also taken to protect the poultry from cold or violent winds, and to give plenty of corn meal, gravel or grit and charcoal. The important point is also noted that, unless the fowl attacked is a valuable one, the hatchet will be of more service than any other method of treatment, as the care of the sick fowl would be a source of trouble, even if cured, and the keeping of a sick fowl may be a source of danger in spreading the disease among other fowls.

The second portion of the bulletin gives a feeding experiment with eighteen Pekin ducks, which, at eight weeks of age, were sold at 50c each, their cost being about 25c, exclusive of labor or ground rent.

The result of some incubator hatches are given with a record of temperatures which is not without value to amateurs in artificial incubation.

This bulletin may be otained free of charge, by any one, upon application, by postal card, to Prof. W. A. Withers, Acting Director of the Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.

How To Look good,

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of the vital organs. If the liver be inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach be disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys be affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good Altertive and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys. Purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at A. Wadsworth's Drug store, at 50 cents per bottle.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought. is on every wrapper.

AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY REV. DR. JOHNSTON OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

At the Union Thanksgiving Services, Held in the Baptist Church in Elizabeth City Nov. 24th, 1898.

(Published by request.)

"Awake psaltry and harp. I myself will awake early. I will praise thee, O Lord, among the people; and I will sing praises unto thee among the nations."—Ps. cviii: 2, 3.

Thus King David leading the way himself with harp and song, encouraged his own heart, and the heart of the people in the olden time, in thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God.

The harp of David has never been mute in the Church of God, because occasion for thanksgiving has never been wanting. That harp is in our hands to-day, and we are invited by our President and Governor, and the Mayor of the city, to touch its strings, that they may be resonant with music of the skies, and vocal with divine praise.

Behind the President's proclamation, and justifying it fully, stand the wonderful dealings of God with the American people within the year—the marvels of His goodness, the forth puttings of His power, and the distinct intimations of greater things to come.

Every day in the year calls for personal thanksgiving, for individual mercies, for family blessings; but this day of all the year is the nation's thanksgiving, which as an annual custom, is a distinctly American institution. Nothing at all like it as an annual national festival is observed among the other people of the earth. It is unique, even as our civil institutions of self-government are unique among the nations; as the widely diffused intelligence of the citizens of this country is peculiar to it; and, especially, as our christian religious liberty, so broad, and rich, distinguishes this land above all others. It is fitting that among such notable characteristics, we should have a notable thanksgiving day, as expressive of the religious feeling and life of our people.

Every year in our history as a nation has supplied manifold evidences of God's favor.

The American people have prospered and advanced along all the lines of a healthy progress, notwithstanding the echoes of "hard times;" and the actual depression in business interests brought about by agitations of a social, and political, and financial nature. We have enlarged our borders, and lengthened our cords, until from western as well as eastern shores, we look across the great oceans upon the old world on both sides.

We have safely passed through the most critical periods of a nation's life; and out of bloody internecine war, we have come out a more compact, a stronger, a wiser people, welded together as one, the like of which history presents no parallel; and so we come to the present year of grace—and it seems to us that in the events of this year we find a call to touch and sound a new chord on the harp of our thanksgiving and praise, in addition to all the others. Simply stated it is this: Praise to God that in the swift and almost bloodless victories which he granted to our arms taken up in the interest of the oppressed and suffering at our very doors against the oppressor, He set the seal of unqualified approval upon that act of the nation; and in all the unexpected results that have followed, and are yet to follow. He has made it clear that He is going to use us as a nation in ways we did not forsee, and which many of us perhaps shall not live, for His own purpose of benificence to mankind. He has caused us to open doors and become the channel of conveyance to other peoples of the earth, who neither know, nor enjoy them of the blessings of our civil and religious institutions, which are chiefly the product of Christ's gospel, and which are the great pillars which support the gospel of man's redemption, and the temple of true liberty, which is man's God-giyen heritage.

As God through a chosen and prepared people opened the way for the coming of the Saviour of the world and the spiritual freedom of men, so, if we read history aright, He has been preparing a people in this new world amid the happiest of environments, and through the marvelous ways of Providence; by whom He will eventually bring to all others the enjoyment of enlightened christian liberty, civil as well as religious, political as well as spiritual.

That this nation has, as an unforseen consequence of the hundred day's war with Spain, unavodably taken a position among the nations of the earth, which means great things for herself, and for others for good, or for evil—there can be no question. This is God's doing. We believe God has ordered it for good and not for evil, and has put this honor upon this nation, to extend, namely, the base of true human liberty, that others beside her may rejoice in its light and enjoy its blessings—that the dream of ancient sages, and bards, and statesmen and the traditions that have come down from the hoary centuries, may be realized, when "liberty will lead forth her illumined procession with palm branches, amid hymns of glory to attend the last and eternal funeral of civil and religious despotism," and the sword of conquest and oppression shall perish forever.

We may leave it to our statesmen and political leaders to scund the alarm, touching the integrity of this Republic and the time-honored and conservative policies under which its destiny has been so far safely guided, and to exploit the dangers that may attend any strange and unusual departures therefrom—as that of entering upon a new career of territorial expansion and of imperialism so-called.

Let it be observed that there is an innate imperialism in truth and righteousnes and liberty that is destined by slow steps it may be, but sure nevertheless to obtain undisputed supremacy all over this world. The "eternal years of God" are theirs. This supremacy must attach also to those institutions among men which embody these principles; and by the same logic to the people also and the race that believe in, and spread their principles and institutions, which stand not for the oppression of mankind, but for their enfranchisement, their uplifting, and their material and moral good.

They are imperial in their nature and destiny—these institutions of civil and religious liberty—because God is in them, and working by them, and because, therefore, man's best hopes and glorious future are enshrined therein.

The day is coming, tho' this generation, nor the next, may not live to see it, when before their imperialism, all absolutism and oppression, all arbitrary censorship of press, school, and religion, all great standing armies and navies shall pass away in their stormy flight forever. These instutions of true liberty, and the people whose peculiar heritage and trust they are on this broad continent, are jealous of everything that tends to their overthrow or to impair their beneficent energy. The manhood begotten of them will surely refuse to surrender the important trust to aliens not yet fitted to be trusted with power of government, and the guardianship of constitutional liberty; who are nevertheless welcome to all the benefits of citizenship, and to a position where, if they will, they may obtain the best and freest development of mind and character, and enjoyment of life, the great things after all for man implied in true liberty.

But whatever may be the influence of the issues of the late war upon our relations to other nations and peoples and races, and in shaping the destiny of this great republic as a member of the great family of nations—matters which are yet to be decided by the people of the United States, we have great reason to thank God for the wonderfulness of the victory given us in the cause of oppressed humanity. The guns of our fleets at opposite ends of the earth have proclaimed in tones that must be heard, that sooner or later all the world must be free.

It is a striking coincidence that on this day, the 24th of November, 1589—309 years ago—our English ancestors celebrated the victory of their fleets, and the storms which God sent, over the Spanish Armada. "On that day," says the chronicler (Knight's England) "there were given in every church in the land (Queen Elizabeth and her Court attending in great State and ceremony at St Paul's in London) public and general thanks unto God with all devotion and affection of heart and humbleness, for His gracious favor extended toward us in our deliverance and defence, in the wonderful overthrow and destruction shewn by His mighty hand on our malicious enemies, the Spaniards, who had thought to invade and make a conquest of the land."

To-day we, their decendants, celebrate a victory over the same, less mighty now but not less proud and cruel, and oppressive power, in wrenching his mailed hand from off the throat of his own misgoverned and suffering subjects, and driving from off this fair continent, the home of the free, the baneful shadow of his sceptre—for-ver.

And to day the flag ship of Spain's strongest war-fleet lies a broken wreck upon the very island which first caught the eye of that intrepid navigator who brought Spain's flag to the shores of a new and unknown world, over 400 years ago—a solemn, an even pathetic memorial of the fate which has over taken the folly, the pride, the greed and the tyranny of a once great world—power; a power that abused a great opportunity, and proved false to a great trust.

David encouraged his heart when he poured it forth in grateful song, with psaltery and harp.

Let us do the same, and take courage to prove ourselves worthy citizens of so divinely favored and so distinguished a republic as this, the grandest commonwealth in the world. True liberty holds to no moral superiority but that of virtue in her children. Righteousness in the conduct of all public affairs, whether national, or local and municipal, is that alone which exalts a nation. Greece had intelligence and education but no virtue, and Greece was lost. Rome had mighty armies, and a magnificent system of law and government, but these could not save her after public virtue died.

The Phenicians were the great commercial and colonizing people of the world before the christian era, infusing something of their adventurous spirit into the Spaniard who is in some degree the colonial descendant of ancient Tyre and Carthage; but commercial and colonial prosperity did not save either Phenician or Spaniard—and the reason is the same. But public virtue is the resultant of private virtue in the citizens, especially in such a government as ours, which is of the people, and by the people, and for the people; virtue not alone in the responsible magistrate, but virtue in the sovereign elector - the private citizen who votes. In a nation where the voters are the sovereign, and the magistrate is the servant to carry out the will of the sovereign constitutionally declared, the character of the body of citizens will be reflected in the administration of the government—like people, like government.

Worthy citizenship implies first of all, intelligent, honest, conscientious use of the ballot. The greatest danger to the stability of our institutions lies in the abuse of the ballot, in buying and selling it, in prostituting it to mere partisan ends and selfish objects, and perhaps as much in the neglect to use it by many voters who are otherwise good citizens. Recent experiences in our dear Old North State might teach us the danger that may come from not voting. Let us not forget that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The institutions handed down to us from our fathers at great cost to them, are our solemn charge and trust, as well as most noble heritage; and we are in our turn to convey them intact, unsullied, without reproach to the generations to come,

"Be just, and fear not
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's and truth's: then if thou fallest, O Cromwell,
Thou fallest a blessed Martyr."

A Fleshy Consumptive

Did you ever see one?
Did you ever hear of one?
Most certainly not. Consumption is a disease that invariably causes loss of flesh.

If you are light in weight, even if your cough is only a slight one, you should certainly take

Scott's Emulsion

of *cod liver oil with hypophosphites.* No remedy is such a perfect preventive to consumption. Just the moment your throat begins to weaken and you find you are losing flesh, you should begin to take it.

And no other remedy has cured so many cases of consumption. Unless you are far advanced with this disease, Scott's Emulsion will hold every inducement to you for a perfect cure.

All Druggists, 50c. and $1.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

While Daniels, Waddell, Simmons, Aycock, Furman, etc., are fixing their fences to succeed Butler in 1901 we would just remind the boys that there will be another election before that time, and we have known some prominent politicians who lost favor with the people in less than two years.

WHOOPING

One of the most distressing sights is to see a child almost choking with the dreadful whooping-cough. Give the child Dr. John W. Bull's Cough Syrup, relief will be obtained at once and the sufferer will soon be cured.

Dr. Bull's
COUGH SYRUP

Cures Whooping-Cough quickly.

Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all druggists.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Methodist Conference.

The 62nd session of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convened here on Wednesday, the 30th ult., Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald presiding. After the usual devotional exercises the Bishop delivered an address, in which he feelingly referred to his early life in this State and the pleasure it gave him to be present on such an occasion. A felicitous reply was made by Rev. Dr. E. A. Yeates.

Rev. W. L. Cunningham was re-elected secretary, and Revs. N. H. D. Wilson and G. T. Simmons were chosen assistants.

The Districts were called and the Presiding Elders made their reports and passed the usual examination of character.

A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of establishing a Methodist Orphanage and Preacher's Home.

At the night session a meeting of the Historical Society was held at which Rev. G. L. Oglesby was reelected President, and Prof. J. A. Bassett, of Trinity College, was elected Historian

At the second day's session communications from the Secretary of the Epworth Era, & Anti-Saloon League which were referred.

A touching letter was read from "uncle" Jesse Cunningham, whose familiar face is missed at the Conference for the first time in half a century.

An address was made by the Missionary Secretary, calling attention to the new law requiring each Sunday School to become a missionary society; and the Field Agent of the Bible Society urged preachers to secure liberal collections for the Bible cause.

At the third day's session, the most important matter claiming attention was the consideration of the Publishing House claim. It condemned the deception of Attorney Stahlman and lack of candor on the part of Barbee and Smith, and asked that the matter be left to the Bishops to settle; that the Senate be requested to state if the bill was passed on account of deception, and if so, that the money be returned. After a number of able speeches the report was adopted.

The place of holding the next Conference was taken up, and quite a contest occurred. Washington, Wilmington, Newbern and also Rock Mount being placed in nomination. Presiding Elder Hall and Pastor Underwood, of Washington, made a plea for the Conference, stating they had a new church, and that the town had not been favored with a Conference since 1845. Washington was chosen by a good majority, which was made unanimous.

At the fourth day's session, after some other business was transacted, the conference on Bible Cause submitted a report through Chairman A. R. Goodchild. It recommended greater effort to increase collections for the cause, so that Bibles may be given the destitute in our country and also furnished to the people of our new colonies.

Among the annual reports was one by Rev. H. B Anderson, who spoke of the field at Southport, where he is stationed. The infamous band founded by John Lynch, formerly of Eastern Shore, Virginia, settled at Southport a little over a year ago and there has has been a loss of some fifty members in the Methodist Church, but it has not materially affected the charge. The Lynchites were recently requested to leave the town and did so.

At 11 o'clock Bishop Fitzgerald called up the class of four young preachers, Albert Barnes, Bryan C. Thompson, Andrew J. Groves and Robert H. Willis, whom he questioned as to doctrine and then solemnly charged them to make full proof of their ministry. They were elected to full membership in the Conference.

Rev. E. A. Yates offered a resolution expressing pleasure of the Conference at the action of the General Conference in appointing Bishop Fitzgerald historian, and requesting the Bishop to write his autobiography and also sketches of prominent men of shi early days. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

At the fifth day's session in addition to considerable routine business, Dr. Yates presented to Bishop Fitzgerald from the Conference a gold pen and cut-glass ink-stand, requesting that they be used in writing the chapter of North Carolina Methodism in the Bishop's forthcoming book. The Bishop was deeply affected and made a fitting response in accepting the gift.

R. B. John, of Epworth League, reported great lack of interest in the League work, and urged members to organize and send delegates to the next annual meeting in April.

The committee on books and periodicals made a report recommending a committee to organize a stock company to purchase half the stock of the North Carolina Christian Advocate, and have a separate organ for this Conference. The report was adopted.

At 9 o'clock on Sunday morning the annual Love Feast was held, and at 3 o'clock the Memorial Service was held. Memories of Revs. J. B. Martin and J. C. McCall, who have died during the year, were read and tributes to their memory spoken by seven or eight of the brethren.

At the last day's session Rev. Dr John C. Kilgo offered a resolution that all the preachers deliver a sermon on Christian literature during the month of February and make strong canvass for the new conference organ.

The committee on Orphanage and Preachers' Home, reported, recommending the establishment of an institution and appointed a committee of Ways and Means. The report was adopted.

A graceful resolution of thanks to the people of Elizabeth City for their generous hospitality and to the churches of other denominations for courtesies, was adopted by rising vote.

The Bishop made some feeling remarks, expressing his great pleasure at the pleasant and harmonious session of the conference, and hoped all the preachers would go to their appointments cheerfully and do their duty as became consecrated ministers of God.

After the reading of the journal the Bishop announced the appointments and the conference adjourned sine die at 11:40, a. m.

Those for the Elizabeth City District are as follows:

R. A. Willis, Presiding Elder.
Elizabeth City—R. C. Beaman.
Pasquetank—C. R. Taylor.
Camden—A. J. Parker.
South Camden—J. Y. Old.
Currituck—J. H. M. Giles.
North Gates—C. W. Robinson.
Perquimans—W. C. Merritt.
Hertford—J. A. Hornaday.
Edenton—R. H. Willis.
Plymouth—M. T. Plyler.
Roper City—E. H. Davis.
Columbia—G. D. Moses.
Dare—N. Y. Everton.
Roanoke Island—J. J. Barker.
Kitty Aawk—Supplied by J. M. Gurganns.
Kennekeet—J. A. Peeler.
Pantego—Samuel Letlers.

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Dr. Bull's
COUGH SYRUP

Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all druggists.

There seems to be existing some strife among Wake county Democrats over the sharing of "pie." The younger element object to the reinstatement of those who held office under former administrations while the moss backs don't want to be sidetracked for the younger voters. Either way it is a scramble for "pie" and the hungry must be fed—though no one would think the Democrats had any pie hunters the way they critizized an office holders under Republican rule.

WINE OF CARDUI

For Mothers!

THE discomforts and dangers of child-birth can be almost entirely avoided. Wine of Cardui relieves expectant mothers. It gives tone to the genital organs, and puts them in condition to do their work perfectly. That makes pregnancy less painful, shortens labor and hastens recovery after child-birth. It helps a woman bear strong healthy children.

McELREE'S
Wine of Cardui

has also brought happiness to thousands of homes barren for years. A few doses often brings joy to loving hearts that long for a darling baby. No woman should neglect to try it for this trouble. It cures nine cases out of ten. All druggists sell Wine of Cardui. $1.00 per bottle.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. LOUISA HALE, of Jefferson, Ga., says:

"When I first took Wine of Cardui we had been married three years, but could not have any children. Nine months later I had a fine girl baby."

WINE OF CARDUI

Willing to Oblige.

Smoking a cigarette the other night in the north I heard a story which, so far as I know, is new. A proud old lady swept indignantly up to the door of a railway carriage at York station. A schoolboy was leaning half way out of the compartment, reflectively making a cigarette, and, after the fashion of the English schoolboy, not caring for anybody. "Is this a smoking compartment?" asked the dame, with scathing voice. "No, madam," replied the boy politely, raising his cap. "If you want a smoking compartment, you will find one a little lower down."—London Figaro.

Not a Filler.

First Member Musical Committee—Does the new soprano's voice fill the church?

Second Member—Hardly. The ushers tell me there are always vacant seats in the gallery.—Detroit Journal.

"St. Patrick's Day In the Morning" is really the air of an Irish jig. It had no words. Doggerel verses had been written to the air, one set beginning, "Potatoes and fish is a very good dish."

There is one thing about the folding bed that impresses us forcibly—it has such a frank, open way of shutting up.—West Union Gazette.

An Uncertain Disease.

There is no disease more uncertain in its nature than dyspepsia. Physicians say that the symptoms of no two cases agree. It is therefore most difficult to make a correct diagnosis. No matter how severe, or under what disguised dyspepsia attacks you, Browns' Iron Bitters will cure it. Invaluable in all diseases of the stomach, blood and nerves. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

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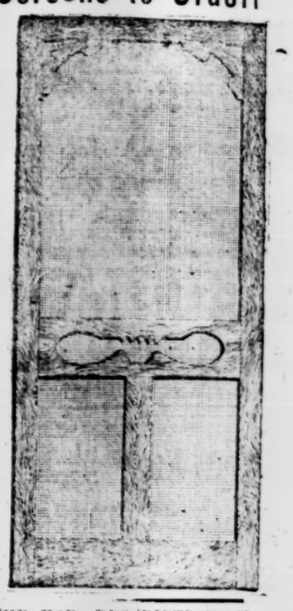

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We carry in our Supply Store a full line of Rubber and Leather Belting, Oils, Wastes, Babbit Metal, Files, Belt Dressing, Engine and Rubber Packings, Lubricators, Steam Guages, Brass Goods of all kinds, Belt Lacing, Pipe and Pipe Fittings and Boiler Tubes.

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Collector of Customs—Palemon John,

Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts

CHURCHES.

Methodist: J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, W. S. Penick, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, F. H. Johnston, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Whedbee Build'g: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. U. F. Hunter, pastor.

Evangelical Association, B. C. Krupp, pastor, Opera House, every Sunday morning and night.

COLORED—Methodist, P. R. Anderson, pastor; Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Luke Pierce, pastor; Sawyer's Chapel, ——— pastor. Antioch, Presbyterian, S P Smith, pastor,

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Geo. W. Brothers, jr. W. M.; Dr. J. B. Grigg, S. W.; Dr. A. L. Pendleton, J. W.; T. B. Wilson, S. D.; C. W. Grice, J. D.; B. F. Spence, Treas.; D. B. Bradford, Secretary; E. F. Sawyer, Chaplain; J. A. Hooper and T. J. Jordan, Steward; L. J. Shepherd, Tiler Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; W. A. Jones, N. G.; R. H. Commander, V. G.; H. O. Hill, Sec'ry; G. W. Twiddy, Treasurer; W. H. Ballard, P. G.

Talula Encampment No. 8; W. A. Jones, C. P.; F. L. Garrett, H. P.; D. M. Simons, S. W.; H. O. Hill, Scribe; G. W. Twiddy, Treas.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209; H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Guirkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary; F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer. Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; R. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; W. H. Sanford, Prophet; Will Anderson, Sachem; R. C. Lane, sr., Sagamore; Luther Holloman, C. of R.; S. H. Morrell, K. of W.; J. P. Simpson, K. of W Meet every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Elisha Lister; Standard Keeper. W. D. Williams.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper, Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor Gasaway Pool; Board of Education: John D. Palmer, Newton A Jones and John T. Davis.

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The North Carolinian.

Thursday, December 8, 1898.

☞ Fossils to the rear.

☞ Men of progress to the fron

☞ Let every citizen do his full duty.

☞ Talk about "pie!" The other crowd will now be after it.

☞ The newly elected County officers were installed and took charge on Monday.

☞ The Pasquotank Lumber Company has failed and Frank Vaughan esq., has been appointed Receiver.

☞ We publish, this week, the admirable address of Rev. Dr. F. H. Johnston. We feel sure that our readers will appreciate it.

☞ The biggest porker thus far reported to this office this season is one by Mr. W. I. Jennings, residing near the City, which tipped the beam at 602 pounds.

☞ Every good citizen should agree to disagree with others—should respect their honest opinions and concede the same right to them that he demands for himself. This our position—is what we preach and practice.

☞ At the meeting of the Town Commissioners on Monday a franchise for constructing and operating an Electric Street Railway was granted to C. D. Pendleton. Further action on the Poindexter street matter was indefinitely postponed.

☞ We have always felt thankful that our organization was made on the optimistic pattern rather than the pessimist. We can always see a silver lining in what to others appear dark clouds, The country isn't going to the "bow-wows."

☞ The Democratic "pie" of this State is going to be crowded with ravenously hungry office-seekers galore. There are clerks, door keepers, messengers, and other employes. The rush will be great; many will be disappointed and "cussing" mad.

☞ Mrs. Mollie Fearing, the efficient President of the Cemetery Society, has employed Mr. George Jacques, an expert, to put the lots and grounds in proper condition. He is well on with the work and is doing it well.

☞ Already the scramble for the local "loaves and fishes" is on. The "Fisherman and Farmer" advises patience and gives warning that it is premature. It is not a matter in which we have or wish to have a voice, but the indications are that there is going to be some fun for somebody.

☞ Our city was filled with strangers the past week. They all spoke in tones of praise of the progress of the town and the people. The general impression appeared to be that Elizabeth City is taking the lead of most other towns in the State in enterprise, improvement and material progress.

☞ Rev. John H. Hall, who has served during the past four years as Pastor of the Methodist Church here goes to Wilmington. His genial disposition and social good nature made everybody like him, and his faithful pastoral work won the love of his congregation. He leaves with the best wishes of all.

☞ The Methodist Conference which closed on Tuesday morning was largely attended and among the number were some quite able men. Our citizens enjoyed their company and we learn that both ministers and delegates express great satisfaction at the royal manner they were entertained

☞ It is a very easy matter to criticise and find fault, and it is generally indulged in by those upon whom there is no responsibility That our streets are muddy is true but they are and always have been so during long continued rains, such as we have had during this fall. In this respect they are in no worse condition than those of other towns Even the City of New York, according to the papers, has been "wallowing in slush, mud and filth."

☞ The pulpits of the several Churches in the City were occupied on Sunday by the ablest ministers attending Conference. At the Methodist the Bishop preached a powerful sermon in the morning, and President Kilgo, of Trinity College, at night. At the Presbyterian, Rev. N. M. Watson preached in the morning and Rev. L. S. Massey at night. At the Baptist, President Kilgo preached in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Pritchard, of Nashville, Tenn, at night.

☞ The vote for Congress in this District was 19,725 for John H. Small; 18,263 for Harry Skinner; 97 for Joshua L. Whedbee; 1 for Joshua Whedbee, and 1 for E. A. Moye Small's majority 1,370.

——The vote for Solicitor was 13,471 for George W. Ward; 12,964 for Isaac M. Meekins; 119 for W. J. Leary, and 40 for W. J. Leary sr. The majority of Ward is 507.

☞ The blue fish is here and we learn that the coast is lined with them.

☞ No effort should be spared to build up a good home market.

☞ Every tiller of the soil should know the actual cost of each farm product.

☞ The farmer should adapt his crops to meet the needs of his nearest and best market.

☞ If you are going to buy a Parasol or Umbrella, it will pay you to examine Fowler & Co.'s before buying

☞ We learn that game is very plentiful at Hatteras, more so than ever known before so early in the season.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

☞ Fowler & Co are closing out small lots of Shoes for Misses, Ladies and Men at about half price, to clear up their stock

☞ Mr. C. W. Perry, of Hertford met with an accident in his gin house on Saturday evening which caused his death.

☞ The right price on Dress Goods at Fowler & Co.'s

☞ There are three important things to do with a farm—if it is hungry, feed it; if it is dirty, clean it; if it is wet, dry it,

☞ SHOES, SHOES, SHOES, for the young and old at Fowler & Co's at bottom prices.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

☞ The farmer who knows why as well as how to make every lick count, is likely to be the most successful one.

☞ Although records of success are valuable, those of our mistakes are equally so. There is profit in avoiding unprofitable experiments.

☞ NOTICE TO FISHERMEN:—For Nets and Twines, see Fowler & Co.

☞ Table Linen and Towels without any extra tariff on them at Fowler & Company's.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

☞ The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of elegant styles.

☞ The publisher of Turner's N. C Almanac has our thanks for a copy for 1899. We value it highly because we have found it reliable. It is an Almanac for the farmer, the office, the store, the home and the fireside. Price, only 10 cents. Address James H. Enniss, Raleigh

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 6:57 and will set to-night at 4:46.—Avoid drinking water that has been run through galvanized pipes.—A number of boatmen are preparing for oyster dredging—Work is a tonic; if you mention it to lazy people it helps their circulation.—The excessive rains of the past few weeks have kept the streets and unpaved sidewalks unusually muddy. No one remembers so much rain at this season.—Where a new hat is concerned all women believe in love at first sight.—The Philosophical Boarder remarked: "The average boarding-house dinner reminds me somewhat of a political convention." "How so?" inquired the Inquistive Boarder. "Why, while the landlady 'points with pride' to the viands, the boarders usually 'view with alarm' the same."—Rev. Charles C. Brothers, a former Elizabeth City young man, who for a some years has been in the Methodist ministry in the Western Conference, attended the Conference here last week, having been transferred. He gave us a call and among other things he expressed great pleasure in seeing the wonderful progress his native town had made.—The voice of a man popping the question has the true engagement ring.—The building on the Zimmerman lot has been taken down, but the rains have interrupted the work on the new Brick edifice.—It looks a little queer, but the best man at a wedding isn't the one who gets married.—

"The melancholly days have come,
So sings the poet sad;
But if he wouldn't sing so much,
They wouldn't be so bad.

—Life's sideshows cost more than the real circus.—Postmaster L. L. Brinkley and wife, of Edenton, spent Thursday in our city. He called, as he always does, and we are always glad to see him.—A cynical bachelor says that woman is an agreeable blunder of nature.—J. Q. A. Wood, esq., late Superior Court Clerk of Perquimans, was in the city the other day. He appears to take his defeat philosohphically. It's the best way.—A man is apt to think appearances are deceitful when they are against him.—"George," said she, "you must not squeeze my hand so hard." He replied: "Have you not read in the Book of Eclesiastes, 'whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might?' Don't you try to stop me again, you impious girl. The Scriptures are clean against you." He kept on squeezing.—The Versifier, referring to Good Intentions, writes:

You may make and then break
Good intentions if you will,
But folks who won't make them
Are more foolish still.

—Mr. Dailey O'Neal, of Rodanthe, called and paid his respects on Friday. He was here attending the Conference.—Little Willie was frank. When the Teacher asked him if he liked to come to school, he replied: "Yes, sir; I like comin' and I like goin', but I don't like stayin' between times."—Mr. F. H. Nicholson, Representative elect of Perquimans, gave us a call on Friday. One thing may be depended on, he'll vote right.—Little Dorothy was troubled with her arithmetic. One day she said to her teacher: "I wish I was a rabbit." "Why do you wish that?" "Because papa says they multiply so fast!"—We acknowledge a call on Saturday from Mr. J. R. B. Hathaway, of Edenton. He is engaged in collecting from the records and all other sources a history of the prominent old families of the Albemarle section.—Christmas is coming and the Rhymster takes occasion to remark:

There's discipline in Christmas tide;
We learn we ne'er must fret,
But keep our lips still smiling wide,
No matter what we get.

—We had a very pleasant visit on Saturday from Rev. M. Y. Everton, of Dare. He has done good work on his circuit.—"No, I'm not an advocate of marriage," said the Bachelor, "You know the Scriptures tell us that there is no marriage or giving in marriage in Heaven." "Of course not," replied his lady companion. "The bachelors will all be in the other place, no doubt."—The Democrats are already at work on a new Town Charter and mapping out Wards.—The residence of C. C. Allen esq., on South Road street, is being neatly repainted.—Misses Effie and Jennie Brown, Miss Emma Jenkins and Mrs Bullock, all of Coneto, N. C., are visiting Mrs Wm. H. Keaton, on Ehringhaus street.—Andrew Hathaway, Jeweler, has returned from New York with a splendid variety of holiday goods.—Miss Maggie Hinton, of South Mills, is visiting Miss Lula Spence, on South Road street.—Uncle Eben says:

I tries ter mind de maxim
But I wishes, I must state,
'Twus as easy foh ter labor
As it is ter learn ter waite.

—Mr. Jos. F. Sanders has sold his Central Hotel property, on Poindexter street, to Messrs Sharber & White. Price, $7,750.—See the new "ad" of Fowler & Co.—Mr. R. F. Brown, of Columbus, Ga., is here on a visit to his father, Mr. James G. Brown, Engineer of Crystal Ice Co. We acknowledge a call from them both.—Rev. W. Q. A. Graham, Superintendent of the Atlantic Mission Conference, called yesterday and paid his respects; so did Mr. W. S. Mercer, of Currituck.—There will be a Congress of Nations and an Oyster Supper at the Albemarle House on next Tuesday and Wednesday nights by the ladies of Christ Church.—The Methodist appointments for this district appear in another column.

What Shall We Do.

A serious and dangerous disease prevails in this country, dangerous because so deceptive. It comes on so slowly yet surely that it is often firmly seated before we are aware of it.

The name of this disease which may be divided into three distinct stages is, first kidney trouble, indicated by pain in the back, rheumatism, lumbago, frequent desire to urinate, osten with a burning sensation, the flow of urine being copious or scant with strong odor.

If allowed to advance this reaches the second stage, or bladdor trouble, with heavy poin in the abdomen low down between the naval and the water passage, increasing desire to urinate, with scalding sensarion in passing, small quantities being passed with difficulty, sometimes necessary to draw it with instruments. If uric acid or gravel has formed, it will prove dangerous if neglected

The third stage is Bright's Disease.

There is comfort in knowing that Dr. Kilmer, the great kidney and bladder specialist, has discovered a remedy famouse for its marvelous cures of the most distressing cases and known as Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

It is sold by all druggists.

As a proof of the wonderful virtues of this great discovery, Swamp-Root, a sample bottle and book of valuable information will be sent absolutely free by mail on application to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing kindly mention that you read this liberal offer in the North Carolinian.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth

Admistration Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator of the late Emiline Markham, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to her estate to come forward and make immediate payment and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

L. M. SATTERTHWAITE,
Adm'r of Emiline Markham.
Novembsr 21, 1898.

MONEY can be earned at ou... new line of... rapidly and honorably, by those either sex, young or old, and in... own localities, wherever they live... one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

CHRISTMAS

MELICK.

Santa Claus

TOYS, FANCY GOODS,

....PRESENTS....

WE HAVE THEM and want you to get them. The stock is as well chosen as our

TWENTY-SIX YEARS'

experience in buying for this market from the best markets can make it. It is a full assortment of Suitable, Seasonable Articles

FOR THE CHILDREN.

You can select with little trouble and less expense just what you want, and, better still, just what they want.

TIN, WOODEN, MECHANICAL, **TOYS,**

GAMES, DOLLS, BLOCKS

EXPRESS WAGONS,

VELOCIPEDES,

DOLLS AND PUZZLES.

See them and you realize why no little woman is so happy as when with her doll—

BISQUE, CHINA, RAG, UNBREAKBLE, RUBBER, **Dolls,**

a goodly sized family—but they can leave us for a small consideration. Dolls are cheap.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE

our 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c Selections. You may know just about how much you want to spend but not just what you want to buy, so we have selected our best values at above prices and arranged them so as to be easily examined. Come to see our

HOLIDAY DISPLAY,

It is worth your time and trouble.

P. W. Melick.

Special Offer To Our Readers.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A BARGAIN, HERE IT IS.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

AND

The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press,

BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR,

For Only $1.50.

The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press needs no introduction. Its many special articles by noted writers have given it a world-wide reputation. In short, it is one of the cleanest and brightest and best family papers published. No pains or expense will be spared in keeping up its present high standard. It is conceded to be one of the leading family newspapers of America. If you are looking for something real good take advantage of this combination offer

Remember that by taking advantage of this combination, you get 52 copias of the Carolinian and 104 copies of the Free Press, 156 papers for $1.50.

No Cure—No Pay.

That is the way all druggists sell GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC for Chills and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price, 50 cents.

2 LARGE STORES

CONNECTED

and **UNDER 1**

LIBERAL MANAGEMENT

Our business largely increased, it became necessary to have more room; have rented the STORE NEXT TO OUR OLD STAND, in which we are showing a

CHEAP AND LARGE

Stock of Clothing, Shoes and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats etc. The

OLD STAND

is stocked with a choice and low price line of DRESS GOODS, ETC., LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES MILLINERY, &c. New Goods arriving daily. Come and see them.

Moses Weisel,

WOOD FOR SALE.

I am prepared to furnish Wood Green or Dry, and Sawed if wanted. Will sell by the load or cord and deliver in any part of the city. My yard is at the late W. J. Griffin place on North Road street.

W. F. JENNINGS.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Rev. J. H. Wilson has been spending a portion of this week in Norfolk.

Rev. A. S. Dunstan, who has been in Wilmington for several months past, was in the city last Thrusday.

The Hook and Ladder Company's benefit last week was a success.

Mr. Hugh Cale left Saturday for a trip to Washington and Greensboro.

An oyster supper will be given at the new Samaritan Hall to-night and to-morrow night.

Miss Mary L. Newby left Saturday to take charge of a school near Winfall.

W. E. Ferebee, of Hertford, was in town Tuesday.

The State Grand Lodge of Masons convenes at Oxford next Tuesday. A few from this place will attend.

Miss Alexina Melton, of Winfall, has been in our city since Monday.

Ministers from the Conference (white) filled the pulpits of some of our churches Sunday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Perry has returned to her home in Berkley after having spent several days here.

Most of the county schools opened on Monday with good attendance.

J. W. Williams, of Raleigh, has been spending a few days in our town.

Miss Fannie Johnson, of Franklinton, has been visiting friends in our community for several days.

A house on Peartree road, formerly occupied by the Haley family, was burned Saturday night. The fire was probably incendiary.

Rev. A. L. Pindle, of Edenton, being prevented by the inclement weather, did not get to his new ministerial charge in the county Sunday but spent the day in the city.

William Brown and Aaron Daniels became involved in a dispute over some money matters on Monday and to settle the controversy resorted to blows. The case was adjusted in the Mayor's court.

A number of Rev. Berry's friends pleasantly surprised him a few evenings ago by generously contributing to his larder and stock in store. To all helpers he wishes to express his thanks.

The principal features of the program for Emancipation Day are that Mr. P. R. Lawrence will read the Proclamation, Miss Fannie O. Newby is essayist, Rev S. P. Smith orator and W. H. Starke in charge of the music.

Rev. W. L. Clayton, the new appointee to Mt Lebanon, arrived Saturday and on Sunday assumed charge of his pastoral duties. In spite of the weather a good congregation greeted him and the impression made by him seems to have been a good one.

In the mention of conference appointments last week we omitted the name of Rev. P. R. Anderson who has been assigned to Petersburg, Va.

An Enterprising Druggist.

Their are few men more enterprising than A. Wadsworth who spares no pains to secure the best of everything in his line for his customers. He now has the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchits, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free, or a regular size for 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

$1.00

Dr. E. Detchon's At Diureti

May be worth to you more than $100 you have a child who soils bedding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once $1. Sold by Griggs & Son, Druggists, Elizabeth City, N. C

RELIEF IN SIX HOUR.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidney and back, in male or female. Relieves retention almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. For sale by Griggs & Son, Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C

Statement.

OFFICE REGISTER OF DEEDS,
Pasquotank County,
Elizabeth City, N. C., Nov. 30, 1898,

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 713 of the Code, the following statement, showing items and nature and all compensations audited by the Board of Commissioners of Pasquotank County to the members thereof severally, from Dec. 6, 1897, to November 30, 1898, both inclusive, is submitted to the public:

C. E. Kramer; chairman, for 15 days services as commissioner at $2 per day	$30.00
F. M Godrey, for 15 days services as commissioner at $2 per day	30.00
For 300 miles traveled at 5c	15.00
	$45.00
W. J. Williams, for 15 days as commissioner at $2 per day	30.00
For 480 miles traveled at 5c	24.00
	$54.00

I hereby certify to the correctness of the foregoing statement.

M. B. CULPEPPER,
Register of Deeds and ex-officier Clerk Board Commissioners.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is 'way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up-to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 133 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Watch for Christmas.

Yankee Watches Reduced to 75c.

Climax Stem Winder reduced to $1.00 at

FOWLER & CO.'S

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar for **Medicine** until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons

Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's

TRADE RIPANS TABULES MARK

Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

NG. Grandy & Co

—BROKERS—

Agents for Woldrige's High Class

FERTILIZE I S.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents" with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Best Time.

No autumn or winter is so good but may be bad for rheumatism. The worst time for it is the best time to buy and use St. Jacobs Oil to cure it, because it cures promptly.

France has 1007 women to every 1000 men.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The growth of the beet-sugar interest in the United States has been remarkable.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

The maximum temperature of the gulf stream is eighty-six degrees.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

America has more than half of the total railway mileage of the world.

Five Cents.

Everybody knows that Bobbins' Electric Soap is the best in the world, and for 33 years it has sold at the highest price. Its price is now 5 cents, same as common brown soap. Bars full size and quality. Order of grocer. Adv

In fifteen years Russia has sent 624,000 persons to Siberia.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The first large iron bridge was built in 1777.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Policemen in Turkey get from twelve to twenty-four cents per day.

Save the Baby

From strangling with croup, by checking it at once with Hoxsie's Croup Cure. 50 cts. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

Two descendants of Christopher Columbus are occupants of a poorhouse in Cadiz.

Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer has no equal for Colds.—PAUL L. MILLER, Cohoes, New York, Nov. 17, 1896. 25c. a bottle.

The United States raised in 1897 800,000 bushels of cranberries.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Over 2000 tons of horse flesh are annually eaten in Paris, France.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c $1. All druggists.

About one-fourth of all cases of insanity are hereditary.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Coal production in Texas has regularly increased each year since 1891.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, 1896.

Every ninth person in France is a trained soldier.

Catarrh Cured

Blood Purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla and Health Is Good.

"I was troubled for a long time with catarrh and a bad feeling in my head. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me a world of good. My sufferings from catarrh are over and my health is good. Mrs. A. A. Libby, Pownal, Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

Shoes as Detectives.

Twenty years ago American shoes were unknown in Germany. Within the past eighteen months the amount of imports has increased rapidly. The many improvements in American machinery and the careful attention paid by American manufacturers to style and finish have placed American shoes in the front rank. The demand for American shoes in Germany has not been created through the efforts of manufacturers, but through Consuls and resident Americans. Many Germans are now ordering shoes from American retail houses and have them sent over by freight. "An American," says the Consul at Leipzig, "can always be distinguished in an European crowd by his shoes."

Would Make a Glorious Exhibit.

The King of Barotseland is a tremendous swell. He dresses in a long blue dressing-gown trimmed with red braid, trousers and shirt. On his head he wears a scarlet nightcap.

"I DO MY OWN WORK."

So Says Mrs. Mary Rochiette of Linden, New Jersey, in this Letter to Mrs. Pinkham.

"I was bothered with a flow which would be quite annoying at times, and at others would almost stop.

"I used prescriptions given me by my physician, but the same state of affairs continued.

"After a time I was taken with a flooding, that I was obliged to keep my bed. Finally, in despair, I gave up my doctor, and began taking your medicine, and have certainly been greatly benefited by its use.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has indeed been a friend to me.

"I am now able to do my own work, thanks to your wonderful medicine. I was as near death I believe as I could be, so weak that my pulse scarcely beat and my heart had almost given out. I could not have stood it one week more. I am sure. I never thought I would be so grateful to any medicine.

"I shall use my influence with any one suffering as I did, to have them use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Every woman that is puzzled about her condition should secure the sympathetic advice of a woman who understands. Write to Mrs Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her your ills.

THE PORTLAND A TOTAL WRECK

The Steamer Sunk Off Cape Cod On Her Way From Boston to Portland in a Furious Gale.

ALL ON BOARD LOST.

Captain Blanchard of the Ill-Fated Vessel Sailed Contrary to His Orders.

The Big Coastwise Vessel Portland That Ran From Boston to Maine Totally Wrecked in an Awful Hurricane—The Ship Went Down With All on Board Off Cape Cod—Some of the Bodies Recovered—Partial List of the Passengers on the Vessel—The Ship and Cargo Were Insured—The Captain's Error—The Portland's Owners Had Told Him Not to Sail—The Shore Strewn With Wreckage—The Ship Went to Pieces Off Highland Light.

BOSTON, Mass. (Special).—Bodies lying on the sands, fragments of wood, part of a steamer's wheel, trunks, barrels, and the flotsam and jetsam of a miscellaneous cargo, scattered along the coast near Highland light, told the tale of the worst disaster Cape Cod has known in many a year. The steamer Portland, which left Boston for Portland Saturday evening, is a total wreck. Of the hundred or more who composed the passengers and crew, all were lost.

Following is a partial list of the passengers who were on board the Portland when she sailed from Boston:

Miss Allen, Mrs. Theodore Allen, Miss Barnes, Mrs. A. Carroll, Lowell; Master Philip Chase, William L. Chase, Mrs. George O. Chickering, G. W. Cole, Miss Cole, Mrs. Kate Coy, Mrs. Ezekiel Dennis, Miss Jennie Edmunds, F. Dudley Freeman, Isaiah Fryo, Miss Ruth Frye, O. O. Gotchell, Arthur F. Heersom, Mrs. Arthur F. Heersom, Miss Sophie Holmes, N. True Hooper, Oren Hooper, Miss Jennie C. Hoyt, M. C. Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson, Perry Jackson, wife and child; George H. Kennison, Jr., Miss Helen Langhorne, Miss Edna McCrillis, Mrs. Cornelia V. Mitchell, Mr. Pierce, Miss Emma L. Plympton, Miss Ross, Mrs. Anna Rounds, Mrs. Daniel Rounds, M. L. Sewell, Frederick Sherwood, Harry Smith, Frederick Stevens, Mrs. Alice Swift, Miss Maud Sykes, Charles H. Thompson and child, Mrs. Charles H. Thompson, Mrs. Wheeler, Charles Wiggin, C. F. Wilson.

The crew of the ill-fated steamer is as follows: Hollis N. Blanchard, captain; R. Blake, watchman; Matthew Barron, deckhand; Mrs. Margaret Berry, stewardness; D. Bruce, deckhand; H. Carter, firemen; —— Catlin, waiter; Peter Collins, deckhand; —— Comer, barber; John Daly, deckhand; James Davidson, deckhand; Edward Deering, mate; J. A. Dillon, oiler; W. J. Doughty, fireman; Ansel Dyer, quartermaster; T. E. Fennell, fireman; Lee Forman, waiter; J. S. Gately, fireman; George Graham, waiter; Morris Graham, deckhand; Mrs. Carrie M. Harris, stewardess; Richard Hartley, deckhand; Eben Heuston, second steward; F. A. Ingraham, purser; Arthur Johnson, waiter; Lewis Johnson, waiter; Latimer, head saloonman; F. W. Leighton, electrician; J. McNeal, oiler; George McGilvary, deckhand; John McKay, second mate; Thomas Merrill, first engineer; M. Merriman, fireman; A. V. Matthews, steward; Horace Moore, clerk; Lewis Nelson, second pilot; Cornelius O'Brien, deckhand; F. Peterson, quartermaster; W. B. Robichaw, baggage master, H. Rollison, fireman; George C. Ropley, deckhand; T. Sewell, watchman; Arthur Sloan, deckhand; Samuel Smith, waiter; Lewis Strout, first pilot; C. Verrill, third engineer; John Walton, second engineer; J. Whitten, watchman; —— Williams, watchman.

That the vessel must have been disabled and then driven far out of her course by the gale is shown by the fact that the shores strewn with her wreckage are far to the south of her customary path. Her captain erred in judgment, sailing in the face of explicit directions to the contrary from the Boston and Portland Steam Packet Company. He paid for his error with his own life and those of all on board.

On top of the Portland was thrown high on the beach near Peaked Hill station. It was split into pieces almost as fine as kindling wood. Pieces of the wheel and other parts of the steamer were strewn about. The hull was not to be seen.

The whole shore presented a most tragic appearance. A score or more dead bodies were lying on the sands and more were coming. In one place the bodies of two women, one about forty years old and the other about twenty, came ashore in quick succession, followed by the body of a colored man. The bodies came in all the way from Peaked Hill bars to Highland Station.

It is impossible to tell in just what manner the steamer had been lost. It is the opinion that, blown out of her course, she had attempted to make Provincetown Harbor, failed, and had gone ashore off the Peaked Hill bar, one of the most dangerous places on that part of the coast.

The bodies that have been recovered have been cared for by the residents of Truro and other places, and held for identification by relatives or friends. On some of the bodies were life preservers.

The Portland carried a miscellaneous cargo of 100 tons of merchandise. The vessel was built in Bath in 1890, and was a side-wheel steamer of 1517 tons net burden. Her length is 230 feet, beam 42, depth 15 feet. She was valued at $250,000, and is fully insured.

The insurance upon the hull of the Portland was placed in Boston, partly in the Boston Marine Insurance Company and partly through the Boston office of Johnson & Higgins. It was valued at about $200,000. The insurance upon the cargo of the steamer, which consisted of dry goods, boots and shoes, flour, etc., was placed in New York and amounted to $45,000.

500 Chinese Leave San Francisco.

The steamer Coptic sailed from San Francisco, Cal., a few days ago, and took 500 Chinese away, several of whom were ordered deported by the courts. Many of the Chinese were wealthy residents, who visit their own country to celebrate the New Year.

Troublesome Filipinos.

The Philippine insurgents opposed to Aguinaldo have captured San Ignacio, on the Island of Luzon, and in other islands hostilities are in progress between rival republics.

South Manchester Mails Burned.

The Cheney Block at South Manchester, Conn., has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss estimated at between $50,000 and $60,000, nearly covered by insurance. The postoffice and its contents were entirely consumed. All mails from any part of the country received at the South Manchester office for the three days previous to the fire were destroyed.

Turkey's Rights to Be Respected.

The Czar of Russia, replying to the Sultan's appeal against the appointment of Prince George of Greece as Governor of Crete, assured him that Turkey's right in the island would be respected.

Pinar del Rio Evacuated.

General Hernandez Velasco, with two thousand troops, have evacuated the city and province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba. They left the city with bands playing and banners flying. General Velasco made formal delivery to the Mayor. Half an hour afterward a Cuban lieutenant-colonel with two hundred and fifty men, entered the city. General Velasco's forces went to Havana.

Germany Will Not Protest.

The German Charge d'Affaires in Washington gave assurances to Secretary Hay that his Government would not protest against the result of the peace negotiations.

WRECKED IN THE STORM'S FURY.

Many Ships and Lives Lost Along the New England Coast.

BOSTON (Special).—In addition to the wreck of the steamer Portland, beside which all the other disasters of the storm pale, it appears that at least thirty schooners have been wrecked at different points from Eastport, Me., to New Haven, Conn.

It is even yet impossible to give an exact list of the disasters, but it is a conservative estimate to schedule eighty schooners driven ashore, fourteen barges, loaded or empty, aground, besides a large number of smaller craft.

This list does not include the thirty vessels either wholly or partially wrecked in Boston Harbor, nor half a dozen or more craft in more or less danger, including the big Wilson Line freighter Ohio, which went ashore on Spectacle Island in this harbor; the steamer John J. Hill, which is ashore at Atlantic; the Merchants and Miners' Transportation steamer Fairfax, on Sow and Pig's Ledge, off Cuttyhunk, and the small steamer George A. Chaffee, foundered at Rockport, Mass. When these are added the aggregate list will certainly exceed 170 craft wrecked, disabled and missing.

The storm claimed at least forty victims in and near Boston. These men are known to have perished, and twenty-nine other lives were lost. With the exception of three all were seafaring men, and went to their watery graves while in the performance of their duty. Two were engineers, and were caught by a tidal wave in a shooting-box at Duxbury. They were drowned like rats in a barrel.

A Fishing Fleet Wrecked.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (Special).—Captain Dodge, of the steamer George W. Danielson, just arrived from Block Island, reports the worst storm in the island's history, the wind blowing 100 miles an hour when it wrecked the recording apparatus. Of a fleet of twenty-five coasting and fishing vessels which had sought refuge in the Block Island harbors, only one now remains afloat, the others having been driven ashore. The only vessel saved was a schooner which had auxiliary steam power and four anchors, and she would have gone ashore had not the gale moderated.

HAWAII TO BE A TERRITORY.

Commissioners in Favor of Starting the New Order of Things on July 4 Next.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Hawaii will become a full-fledged Territory of the United States on July 4, 1899, if Congress follows the recommendation of the Legislative Commission. The Congressional members of that body, Senators Gulom and Morgan and Representatives Hitt, with Mr. Justice Frear, of the Hawaiian Supreme Court, who, with President Dole, represented the islands on the commission, have been meeting in a semi-formal manner at the Capitol, putting the finishing touches upon their report. Their conclusions will be embodied in a bill establishing a Territorial form of government for the islands, with a Delegate in Congress, a local Legislature, and other features of Territorial organization such as have pertained to those in the United States.

The laws of this country generally will apply to the new Territory, but there may be an exception so far as the navigation laws apply to the coastwise trade. That is, traffic between the islands and the mainland may not, at present, be considered as coastwise traffic, and be restricted to American and Hawaiian ships. The suffrage franchise will not be extended to the Japanese and Chinese contract laborers on the island, but the Portuguese who declare an intention of becoming citizens will be permitted, with the other citizens, to vote for members of the Legislature.

TO RAISE SPANISH SHIPS.

Contract With a Hong Kong Firm to Raise Three and Put Them in Repair.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn has received a letter from Constructor Capps at Manila, giving an encouraging account of the prospect of raising three of the Spanish vessels sunk by Dewey in Manila Bay. These are the cruiser Don Juan de Austria and the modern gunboats Isla de Cuba and Isle de Luzon. Mr. Capps says that a contract has been made with the Hong Kong and Thompson Dock Company of Hong Kong to raise and put the three vessels in thorough repair, even to the installation of an electrical plant. The contract price is $477,000 Mexican money, or $226,000 American gold. This is considered a very reasonable amount to pay for the work.

ELECTIONS OF CONGRESSMEN.

Successors Chosen to Colonel W. A. Stone and the Late F. W. Love.

PITTSBURG, Penn. (Special).—When Colonel W. A. Stone was elected Governor of this State at the recent election he resigned his seat as Representative of the Twenty-third District in Congress, thus leaving the unexpired term vacant. By special election a few days ago W. H. Graham, who had been elected to succeed Colonel Stone, was without opposition elected to fill the unexpired term.

JACKSON, Miss. (Special).—The Congressional election in the Sixth District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. F. W. Love passed off very quietly. F. A. McLaih, Congressman-elect for the regular term, was elected without opposition.

OKLAHOMA PRAIRIES AFIRE.

Lives Lost, Homes Burned, and a Good Deal of Property Destroyed.

PERRY, Oklahoma, (Special).—Prairie fires have played havoc in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory for the last few days.

One farmer lost 1000 acres of fine hay in the field, several hundred bales of cotton, and 500 head of cattle and hops. He estimates his loss at $20,000.

Millions of tons of hay in bale and bulk have been burned in other sections, and no less than 100 residences have been destroyed.

Several lives have been lost in these prairie fires. In the Kiowa Indian reservation a strip of land thirty by seventy-five miles was burned, causing great damage.

White Caps Shot in Arkansas.

While a band of White Caps at Black Rock, Ark., had Henry White, a negro, in custody, accused of hog stealing, they were fired upon by the negro's friends. A hundred shots were exchanged. Henry Hale was shot and killed, Chubby Spades mortally, and George Warner dangerously wounded. All are white. The casualties on the negroes' side are not known. The alleged thief escaped. A Coroner's jury charges him with murder. Many negroes in the vicinity have been whipped by White Caps recently.

Dreyfus Rejoices.

Mme. Dreyfus, the wife of ex-Captain Dreyfus, who is now living in Paris, France, has received the following telegram from her husband: "I rejoice with you all. My health, morally and physically, is good."

A Boy Hero Saves a Train.

Ned Anthony, ten years old, of Philadelphia, Penn., flagged a New York and Susquehanna train with his sister's red petticoat a few days ago. A big rock had fallen on the track, and many passengers were in peril.

General Brooke to Leave Porto Rico.

Major-General John R. Brooke, who is about to retire from the command of the Department of Porto Rico, will return to the United States by the first steamer available. He will be succeeded by Brigadier-General Guy V. Henry, who is in turn succeeded at Ponce by Colonel John B Castleman.

October Revenue Receipts.

The monthly report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington shows that during the month of October the receipts aggregated $21,735,807, an increase as compared with October, 1897, of $7,699,276.

South Dakota Rejects Woman Suffrage

Final returns have been received from the various counties in South Dakota, on the Constitutional amendments submitted at the recent election. Woman suffrage was defeated by 4008, and the South Carolina dispensary system by 965, while the initiative and referendum has been carried by a majority of a little over 6000 The vote on the three amendments reached only about one-half the total vote polled at the election.

British Capitalists in the West Indies.

English capitalists have indicated their readiness to help the British West Indies by trying to revive the sugar industry if bounties are abolished.

SPAIN YIELDS ALL TO US.

Her Decision Announced as a Mere Surrendering to Superior Force.

THE PHILIPPINE GROUP CEDED.

Spain Takes the $20,000,000 Offered by the United States—Relinquishes Cuba and Cedes Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines—Secretaries Instructed to Begin a Draft of the Treaty.

PARIS, France (By Cable).—Spain has accepted the United States' offer of $20,000,000, and at a joint session of the Peace Commissions held Monday afternoon consented to relinquish Cuba and to cede Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines.

The document presenting this acceptance contained only 300 words. It opened with a reference to the final terms of the United States and said that the Spanish Commissioners, after having taken cognizance of the terms proposed by the Americans, had tried to give as equitable an answer as possible, but that they were not prepared to commit their Government to the acceptance of the principles embodied in the American argument. Spain rejects these principles, the note continues, "as she has always rejected them."

Basing her attitude upon the justice of her cause, the note then says, she still adheres to those principles "which she has heretofore invariably formulated."

However, the note adds, in her desire for peace she has gone so far as to propose certain concessions, which the Americans have always rejected. She has also attempted, it is further asserted, to have admitted to arbitration some of the material points upon which the two Governments differed, but these proposals the Americans have equally rejected.

The United States, the reply continues in substance, has offered, as a kind of compensation to Spain, something very inadequate to the sacrifices that country makes at this moment, and she feels therefore that the United States' proposals cannot be considered just and equitable.

Spain has, however, exhausted all the resources of diplomacy in an attempt to justify her attitude. Seeing that an acceptance of the proposals is a necessary condition to a continuance of negotiations, and seeing that the resources of Spain are not such as to enable her to re-enter upon war, she is prepared, in her desire to avoid bloodshed and from considerations of humanity and patriotism, to submit to the conditions of the conquering nation, however harsh they may be. She is, therefore, ready to accept the proposals of the American Commission, as presented at the last sitting.

The allusions in the reply to attempted arbitration refer to Spain's proposal to arbitrate the questions of the construction of the third article of the protocol, the Spanish colonial debt of Cuba, and of the Philippines.

The reading and the translation of the document occupied less than five minutes. At the conclusion of the translation the Commissioners empowered Senor Ojeda, Secretary of the Spanish Commission, and Secretary Moore of the American Commission to draw up articles which are to embody the relinquishment of Cuba by Spain and the cession Porto Rico and of the Philippines.

Having embodied in the treaty articles all the protocol questions, the two commissions will now enter upon friendly negotiations regarding the matters suggested in the American ultimatum presented at the previous meeting, matters subsidiary and incidental to the principal provisions, which must form part of the peace treaty as finally signed.

These include the religious freedom of the Carolines Islands, as agreed to twelve years ago, the release of political prisoners now held by Spain in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines; the taking over of the Island of Kusale, or Ualan, in the Carolines, for a telegraphic and naval station; cable station rights at other points in Spain's jurisdiction, and the renewal of certain treaties, previously in force between the United States and Spain, which may have lapsed or been vitiated by war.

WHAT WE GAIN.

The Territorial Loss to Spain as the Result of the War.

Spain had the satisfaction of blowing up the Maine and killing 266 American sailors. It has cost her: Twenty-one warships; two armies defeated and captured. Porto Rico and outlying small islands, area 3500 square miles; population, 806,708. Philippine Islands; area, 114,326 square miles; population, 8,000,000. Sulu Islands; area, 950 square miles; population, 75,000. Guam, largest of the Ladrone Islands; area, 120 square miles; population, 8561. Isle of Pines; area, 1214 square miles; population, 2500. Total square miles of territory annexed, 120,110. This does not include Cuba; area, 119,240 square miles; population, 1,631,619, of which the United States has possession, pending the establishment of a stable government there.

The money losses of the war are estimated as follows: Spain—Cuba, $300,000,000; Philippines, $450,000,000; Porto Rico, $150,000,000; cost of war, $125,000,000, loss of commerce, $200,000,000; thirty ships lost, $30,000,000; total, $1,075,000,000. United States—Maine, $2,500,000; cost of war, $200,000,000; indemnity to Spain, $20,000,000; total, $222,500,000.

The lives lost in the war are: United States—About 253 men killed and about 1324 wounded, and about 3000 men died in camp. These figures do not include the 265 sailors lost on the Maine or the men who have died of fever after being mustered out. Spain—About 2500 killed and 3000 wounded. No official statement of Spain's losses has been made.

Madrid Takes It Calmly.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—There have been no disturbances resulting from the announcement of Spain's acceptance of the American conditions. The papers, however, publish gloomy articles, sadly reminding the country that the day is one long to be remembered as marking "the closing scene of a glorious colonial history." All agree that the Government has adopted the only possible policy, though much bitterness is displayed toward the United States.

The Sutherland Jewels Recovered.

A man who gives the name of Henry Williams was arrested at Fulham, England, for the robbery of the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland's jewels, valued at $15,000, in Paris about the middle of October. A quantity of the stolen property was found in his possession. Another man has been arrested on suspicion of his complicity with Williams.

Our War Thwarted a Conspiracy.

The Contemporary Review of London has published an article declaring that a conspiracy between Russia, France and Germany was forming against Great Britain in the Far East, which was thwarted by the sudden Spanish-American war and the subsequent drawing together of the United States and Great Britain.

Twenty-nine Drowned in Russia.

A ferryboat full of workmen capsized while crossing the Volga at Kinossma, Russia, drowning twenty-nine of the passengers.

Eaten by Sharks.

News of the wreck of the Norweigan bark Safir has just been received through the survivors, who were landed at North Shields, England. They tell a frightful tale of disaster and suffering. The Safir capsized in mid-Atlantic. Her crew of fifteen clung to the keel for some time, when a great sea washed them away. While struggling to regain the boat five men were eaten by sharks. Others became exhausted and drowned. Only five of the fifteen were alive when rescue came.

Will Muster Out Volunteers.

The War Department in Washington, now that peace is assured, will muster out about 40,000 volunteers.

Panama's Day of Rejoicing.

The whole Isthmus of Panama on Monday celebrated the eighty-seventh anniversary of the declaration of its independence of Spain, made in 1811. Incessant war against the Spanish forces followed, until 1824, when Bolivar was named dictator and brought about the alliance between Colombia and Guatemala that led to the recognition of the former's independence in 1825.

The Kasagi Damaged at Newcastle.

The Japanese cruiser Kasagi, which left New York for Newcastle, England, to ship her Armstrong guns, was damaged by running into a bridge abutment at that place.

INDICTMENT FOR TANNER

Governor of Illinois Held Criminally Responsible For the Virden Riots.

THREE COUNTS AGAINST HIM.

The Grand Jury of Macoupin County Investigates the Labor Riots—Over Fifty Persons Indicted—Mine Owners Included—Governor Tanner Accused of Palpable Omission of Duty.

CARLINVILLE, Ill. (Special).—The Macoupin County Grand Jury has made its formal report to Judge R. B. Shirley concerning the Virden riot investigation. Its labors were arduous and comprehensive. As was expected, the Grand Jury dealt pertinently with the affair, and, as far as it was able to ascertain, returned true bills against the principal participants in the tragedy of October 12. It returned ten indictments, involving fifty-four persons.

Against John R. Tanner, Governor of Illinois, there are three counts for palpable omission of duty and malfeasance in office.

Fred W. Lukens, General Manager of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company, is charged with manslaughter on two counts. With Lukens, his deputies, Frank Wilson, J. E. Sickles, and J. H. Smith are indicted for the killing of Joseph Gitterle, a Mount Olive miner.

J. Foley, John Murphy, Pat McCranor, Richard Peak, Ed. Cahill and Dick Evans, Manager Lukens, with Detective F. C. Gunney, Nelson Isaacson, B. B. Burton, John McKinney and J. E. Sickles are indicted for manslaughter for the killing of Ellis Smith, a miner.

Minor indictments are also returned.

In the indictments against Governor Tanner, charging him with palpable omission of duty and malfeasance in office, complaining witnesses are John Graham, William Mitchell, William Wilson, Clarence Ross and Charles Stewart, employes of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company. They testified that they were intimidated and prevented from following their legitimate employment by an armed body of men who unlawfully and feloniously were assembled in Virden; that the Governor had been notified by the Sheriff of Macoupin County and Manager Lukens that there was no protection to be had from the county, and that he was earnestly importuned for State assistance.

Judge Shirley fixed Governor Tanner's bond at $500. Manager Lukens and the deputies charged with manslaughter were held in bonds of $1000 each. In the minor cases bail was fixed at nominal amounts.

UNION OF REPUBLICS ENDS.

Collapse Due to Failure to Suppress the Revolt in Salvador Against Federation.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (By Cable).—The attempt to affect a coalition between the States of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, to be conducted under a common administration and known as the United States of Central America, has completely failed.

The Federal Organizers have formally declared the union dissolved, the three States resuming respectively absolute sovereignty.

The collapse is due to the failure of the troops of Honduras, acting in behalf of the Federal Organizers, to suppress the outbreak in Salvador against the proposed federation and to force Salvador into the union.

The prospects are peaceful.

The Central American coalition lasted nominally just one month. The new regime was ushered in by elaborate celebrations at Amapala on November 1.

BLANCO EN ROUTE TO SPAIN.

Ex-Captain General's Departure Attended With Little Ceremony.

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—The Spanish mail steamer Villaverde, with Marshal Blanco, the former Captain-General of Cuba, Generals Bernal and Tejeda, Colonels Cevallos, Pagliery, Tusser and Domenicio, and several other officers of lesser rank, left this port a few days ago.

The Marshal's departure was not marked by the pomp and ceremony which characterized similar events in previous years.

An affectionate leavetaking occurred on the wharf between Marshal Blanco and a number of his friends, and he warmly embraced General Ruberter, his old companion in arms. Only personal friends and a few officers accompanied General Blanco, none of the crowds usual on such occasions waiting to see him for the last time. A body of troops, however, rendered military honors.

CONFESSES DOUBLE MURDER.

Hancock Says He and Winifred Myers Slew Two Men in a Nevada Desert.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. (Special).—John Hancock, who has just been taken to San Quentin to serve a ten years' sentence for burglary, has confessed that he and Winifred Myers murdered Dr. Engelke and Pete Edmiston on the desert in Southern Nevada over a year ago.

Hancock says the crime was planned by the woman with the object of securing the horses attached to the wagons belonging to their victims in order that they might continue their journey to Salt Lake, their own horses being jagged out.

Miss Myers, now Mrs. Gross, recently made a statement accusing Hancock of both murders and asserting her own innocence.

Two Laborers Killed.

Two laborers were killed and four seriously injured by the caving in of the side of an excavation for a sewer in New York City a few days ago. The victims of the accident are: Michael Cosses, forty years old, shanty: Robert Tucker, thirty years old, shanty. The injured: Michael Durando, thirty-seven years old, broken arm, shanty; Thomas King, internal injuries; Domenico Marigo, fifty years old, right leg broken; Sextis, twenty-eight years old, left leg broken.

Private Holt to Be Shot.

Private Lindsay T. Holt, Troop F, Tenth Cavalry, at Huntsville, Ala., was sentenced to death for murdering Private Twisby, of the same regiment. The crime for which Holt will pay his life was committed one Sunday morning at Montauk Point, L. I., just after the cavalry division returned from Santiago.

Drowned by a Tidal Wave.

Trieste, Austria, and the surrounding country were flooded a few days ago by a tremendous tidal wave, which did much damage to property and ships and caused the loss of many lives. There was a violent earthquake throughout the southern provinces of Austria. From various causes no fewer than twenty-eight lives, it is reported, were lost

The Insurance Companies' Loss.

The marine underwriters in New York City say that the losses of the insurance companies as the result of the storm will be more than $1,000,000.

Newsy Gleanings.

A Swiss village is to be constructed at Paris for the exposition, at a cost of $600,000.

New Hampshire has an Attorney-General who gets a larger salary than is paid to the Governor.

Boston has had a completely successful test of its salt water system for extinguishing fires and will extend it.

An indeterminate-sentence law has been enacted by the Vermont Legislature, with a provision for the parole of prisoners.

The Board of Aldermen of Somerville, Mass., has passed a resolution in favor of the municipal ownership of the electric light plant.

A great strike of high-grade gold ore is reported near Snowshoe Pass, on the Warren trail, twelve miles south of Florence, Idaho.

Two Seventh-Day Adventists of Winchester, Md., recently went to jail rather than pay a fine imposed for cutting corn on Sunday.

George Rush, aged ninety-nine, and Mrs. Lucy Prophet, eighty-three years old, of Little Rock, Ark., have been licensed to wed. They have never been outside the State.

What is believed to be the largest ice-crushing steamer in the world has been launched in England for the Russian Government's use in keeping the Baltic Sea open all winter

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

It has been decided by the Navy Department officials to sell the monitor Wyandotte, now at the League Island Navy Yard.

Constructor Hobson will go to Annapolis to take charge of the course of naval construction there.

The Navy Department authorized the loan to the Governor of North Carolina, for the use of the State Naval Militia, of the converted gunboat Hornet.

The Secretary of War has approved the regulations prepared by the Ludlow board for a special army transport service.

By permission of the Navy Department Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, has divided the flag which hung at the masthead during the Santiago fight among the crew as souvenirs.

Domestic.

Isaac Schultes, Grand Rapids and Indiana station agent at Martin, Mich., and his assistant, Marshal Wiekes, had a battle with robbers in the station. Wiekes and one of the burglars were wounded. After an exciting chase two robbers were captured.

The clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., received a letter from counsel of the Johns Hopkins University, asking that the university suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad be dismissed. The case had been argued.

The estate of the late John Robinson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a pioneer in the circus business of the West, is to figure in litigation. He left his fortune to his sons. His widow, Frankie Bailey, a New York burlesque actress, claims a share of the estate, and through a lawyer has begun suit to obtain it.

The Court of Errors and Appeals, at Trenton N. J., have affirmed the sentence of William Reid, who was convicted in Jersey City, on July 29, of the murder of Andrew Henry in Hoboken on May 14 last. Reid was originally sentenced by Supreme Court Justice Lippincott to be hanged on September 13.

Pitt Gravath, a well-known Democratic leader of White Water, Wis., is dead from laudanum poisoning and gas inhaling. It is supposed despondency at the death of his wife was the cause of his act.

The office of the United States Express Company at Almadea, Kan., has been robbed. The safe was opened and its valuable contents taken. It is said that the robbers got a package containing $3000 in greenbacks. It is believed the robbery was committed by cowboys.

An Indictment was found by the Grand Jury at Bedford City, Va., against James Webster, a negro, for an assault committed on November 19 on Miss Mary Aunspaugh, an aged white lady. The man was found guilty and sentenced to death.

Henry Besch, City Register of St. Louis, Mo., was indicted on four counts by the Grand Jury, charged with fraudulently manipulating the city pay rolls and accepting bribes. G. W. Reichman, a Superintendent of Street Sprinkling, was also indicted for connection with the case.

William Cato, who killed Charles Askew on September 19, 1897, was hanged at Eddyville, Ky.

Fire almost completely destroyed the four-story brick building of the Medical College of Indiana, at Indianapolis, Ind., a few days ago. Dr. Norman Shobe, of Ligonier, Ind., who slept in the building, was fatally burned, and Dr. Ralph Morgan, of Plainfield, Ind., suffered slight injuries. An explosion in the furnace was the cause.

Harry Leonard, thirty-five years of age, a well-known resident of Maywood, N. J., was struck and instantly killed by a train near Maywood. He was one of the officers of the Hackensack Lodge, I. O. O. F. He leaves a widow and two children.

By an order of the Probate Court, by Judge Kohlsaat, at Chicago, Mrs. Hattie S. Pullman, widow of George M. Pullman, will receive $9000 a month as her share of the estate.

A Pittsfield and New York express train was wrecked near Georgetown, Conn. Two persons, Baggagemaster George Fitzgerald, of Pittsfield, Mass., and Herbert Bennett, a brakeman, of New York, were seriously injured, the latter fatally, and several passengers were painfully bruised or rendered unconscious by the shock.

Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, has appointed Henry B. McCarthy (Democrat), of Philadelphia, to succeed James Gay Gordon, Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia, whose resignation created a sensation throughout Pennsylvania.

John Stewart, of Brooklyn, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He left a letter in which he asked his wife not to marry again too soon.

Aged Mrs. Wynn, the richest resident of Brooklyn, Ill., was murdered by robbers, who cut her throat and left her dead in the front yard, after ransacking the house. The murderer or murderers left no clue. It is not known how much money they obtained, but the amount was considerable.

Fire burned the building at 6 and 8 Brattle street, Cambridge, Mass., causing a loss of $30,000. The building was occupied by more than a dozen tenants, prominent among them being the famous Dickey Club of Harvard University. The club lost everything in its apartments.

The Milton Hopkins University Building was burned at Kokomo, Ind. Loss, $45,000; Insurance, $11,000. It was a three-story brick building, erected forty-five years ago.

Frank Rhoner, lumber salesman, sixty-eight years old, of Brooklyn, shot and fatally wounded his wife, Frieda, fifty-four years old, and then inflicted fatal wounds upon himself. Both died in the hospital a few hours after receiving the wounds.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, announced from the pulpit on Sunday that failing health compelled him to resign the pastorate of the famous church.

Mrs. Maney Staley and Minnie France, niece, were burned to death by a fire in their dwelling at Huntington, W. Va.

Foreign.

A bomb containing 140 grams of powder and nails, capable of doing considerable damage, was found in the Bourse, at Marseilles, France. The fuse had been lighted, but it had not burned.

Lord Kitchener appeals to the British and American public for funds with which to found and maintain the proposed Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, Soudan.

The French Premier, M. Dupuy, declared in the Senate that the Court of Cassation was all-powerful, and that all the documents required in the Dreyfus case would be communicated to the court.

A severe earthquake shock occurred